

THE TIMES  
Tomorrow  
Island...  
Hongkong, the Falkland, Gibraltar; is it time to begin a new chapter in our island story?  
...of dreams  
Spectrum presents the concluding extracts from Salman Rushdie's new novel, *Shame*.  
Sweeping...  
Wednesday Page  
considers the plight of the housewife who just can't stop cleaning.  
Changes  
Business News begins a three-part series on the prospects for basic industries, victims of the world recession.

**BAA may give youths £12 rise**

The British Airport Authority is close to agreeing a deal to pay young people on the Youth Training Scheme up to £12 a week more than the £25 government allowance, thus embarrassing Whitehall. Page 2

**Communist call to back Labour**

An executive resolution to be debated at the Communist Party's conference urges support for Labour's left and a build-up of the Labour Party as a step towards a socialist Britain. Page 2

**Media criticism**

A TUC report which criticizes the media says a new communications council, coupled with a statutory right of reply, would enhance the freedom of the press. Page 2

**Jail protest**

Hundreds of RUC officers were drafted into Ulster jails to guard dangerous terrorists as prison officers began an overtime ban demanded by the Government as "irresponsible". Page 2

**Sikh rampage**

More than a hundred people were injured when Sikhs armed with swords and spears broke through barbed-wire barricades and stormed a government office in Belfast. Page 6

**Nissan hitch**

Nissan's £500m plan to build a car plant in Britain has been hit by renewed opposition from Japanese car unions, who say that the project would be too risky. Page 15

**Night launch**

Huge crowds gathered to watch the first night-launching of a space shuttle at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The crew of Challenger included a 34-year-old man. Page 5

**Offer to Habré**

The Libyan-backed rebels in northern Chad called for a "sincere and definite reconciliation" of all Chadians, including President Habré "if he shows the necessary good will". Page 4

**Killer named**

The *Bulletin*, the largest circulation newspaper in the Philippines, has identified the alleged assassin of Benigno Aquino as Rolando Galman, aged 33, an ex-convict and hired killer. He was mobbed, page 5

**Abortion vote**

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, is to urge the electorate to vote against the banning of abortion in a referendum on September 7. Page 3

**Nicholas scores**

Charlie Nicholas scored his first goals for Arsenal against Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Manchester United lost at home for the first time in 17 months. Page 18

**Test victory**

England beat New Zealand by 165 runs in the fourth Cornhill Test match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, yesterday, but Richard Hadlee made them fight for it. Report Page 18

**Leader page 11**  
Letters: On the film industry, from Mr L Anderson and others; paper making, from Mr B Clouston; golden handshakes from Mr J Macfarlane. Leading articles: Supplementary benefits for young unemployed; Irish abortion amendment. Features, pages 2-10

Bernard Levin defends drama critics; The Pope and the Jesus; Turkey's troubles; Spectrum: *Shame*; part 2; Fashion: Designs on the future, by Angela Neustatter. Computer Horizons, pages 16, 17. Forging a success story: The British system that doesn't break down. Obituary, page 12. Elisaveta Fen

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# US Marines killed in worst Beirut fighting for a year

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

American Marines yesterday responded with rocket attacks from helicopter gunships and artillery salvos after two of their number were killed by heavy shelling in Beirut's worst violence for a year.

Seven other US Marines and an Italian soldier, serving with the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, were wounded on the second day of street battles mainly between the Lebanese Army and Shia militiamen.

The Marines, part of the four-nation peacekeeping force with French, Italian and British troops, were the first Americans to die in combat since the unit arrived in Beirut nearly a year ago.

At 6.45 am local time the 1,200 Marine contingent at Beirut airport, closed since the shelling by Shia militiamen began on Sunday, were ordered into "Condition One", the highest state of alert.

The order came after several rockets and rocket-propelled grenades were fired at the airport from positions held by Shia Muslims of the Amal (Hope) militia in the Haya Selim neighbourhood.

Less than four hours later, two mortars struck the airport runway where the Marine "Alpha Company" is stationed. One Marine was killed instantly and another died of his wounds soon after.

Colonel Timothy Geraghty, the commander of the US Marine force, immediately ordered American gunships and artillery to respond to the shelling. Beirut radio claimed the Marines had fired at Druze

positions in Khalde and Shweifat, both in Israeli areas of control. This was denied by the Marines, whose spokesman said they had fired at militia positions in Bourj al-Barajneh.

At one point, billows of black smoke could be seen rising from the hilly area just south of Shweifat after a US helicopter had fired one round in that direction, but in the general chaos, it was not clear if the smoke was the result of rounds fired by the Marines.

Major Stuart Bennett, of the British peacekeeping contingent whose headquarters are just east of the airport, said several shells had landed a few hundred yards from British headquarters, where

Shia Muslims constitute the largest single sect in the country although they are by far the least privileged. Amal claims that the Army has failed to provide Shia Muslims with adequate protection.

On Sunday, Amal claimed a Phalangist militiaman had fired on posters of the Imam Moussa Sadr, the Shia spiritual leader who disappeared five years ago while on a visit to Libya. According to this account, the Lebanese Army moved in to intervene and somehow got caught up in the general fighting.

Amid the crisis, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's Middle East peace envoy, arrived in Lebanon and immediately went into talks with Mr Elias Salem, the Foreign minister, at the Presidential Palace. Beirut radio reported Mr McFarlane arrived as President Amin Gemayel was chairing an emergency Cabinet session on ways to end the fighting.

• WASHINGTON: The deaths of the two US Marines in Beirut together with Mr Menachem

Continued on back page, col 7

casualty toll over the two days' war is believed to be 21 dead and more than 100 wounded.

Although it is not clear just how the fighting erupted on Sunday, there is little doubt that the flare-up in Shia districts came as a result of months of bottled-up discontent.

Ever since the Lebanese Army moved in to take control of the so-called greater Beirut area, Shia

Muslims have complained of harassment by Christian right-wing Phalangist forces.

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Continued on back page, col 7



First to die: One of the two US Marines killed in Beirut yesterday being taken to a helicopter for transport to an American hospital ship.

**Gloomier view of recovery by CBI**

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's economy is likely to grow by less than 2 per cent in the coming year, although manufacturers are increasingly optimistic about their business prospects, the Confederation of British Industry says today.

CBI economists, who predicted in March that the gross domestic product would rise by 2.5 per cent next year, now believe the recovery will be slower than expected particularly because of the continued strength of the pound and its impact on exports.

They also believe that gdp will be affected by lower pay settlements – ironically one of the trends applauded by the CBI leadership – and the subsequent impact on consumer spending. The economists emphasize, however, that lower pay should increase output in the longer term by improving competitiveness.

The downward revision of output expectations is not reflected in the CBI's view of manufacturing in which it expects output to rise by 3 per cent this year and 3.5-4 per cent next year. Total exports of goods and services are forecast to rise by 1.5 per cent this year, compared with last year and by further 4 per cent next year.

As a result, the CBI's cut in its gdp forecast is unlikely to cause much of a stir among ministers particularly as it is coupled with the results of the latest monthly industrial trends inquiry which shows that for the seventh successive month companies' expectations point to rising output.

About 30 per cent of the 1,563 manufacturers in the survey expect their volume of production to increase in the next four months, although the expected increase is from a low base, and 60 per cent expect output to remain the same.

Total order books are still showing signs of improving, although 40 per cent of manufacturers say they are below normal. Demand is strongest for consumer goods where 75 per cent of companies say orders are at or above normal and there are some "tentative signs", the CBI says, that demand is rising in the capital goods sector.

In contrast, exports are weakening slightly compared with the May and June surveys: only 11 per cent of exporters report above normal orders.

Sir James Clemenson, the CBI deputy president, said: "Although the increase in output is from a low base and is by no means dramatic, manufacturing is moving in the right direction."

The fall-off in exports was disappointing, he said, and was "a clear indication of the need for British industry to be as competitive as possible in overseas markets".

The CBI economists see no end in sight to Britain's consumer boom, despite a fall in retail sales volume last month. The drop probably reflected the hot weather and the impact of the mortgage rate rise on incomes, they say, with fewer summer sales in the shops because of the high level of consumer spending.

## Hijackers identified as Iraqis

Tehran (AFP, Reuters) – The hijackers of the Air France aircraft forced to land here on Sunday have identified themselves as Iraqi *mujahidin* opposed to the Baghdad regime of President Saddam Hussein, Tehran Radio reported here.

The Seventeen hostages yesterday faced a third night on their hijacked aircraft as negotiations showed no sign of a breakthrough with the air gunnery at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport.

But he added that new fields would be smaller and cost more to develop.

Dr Wilhelm von Isolmann, the Congress president, told its first technical session in London that rising demand would mean extracting oil in even harsher climates and deeper waters since further dramatic discoveries were unlikely. But he forecast that oil fields would be unlikely to run dry in the next 30 years or so.

He said the gunnery, reported to be armed with sub machine guns and grenades, were still holding seven crew and 10 passengers, including several Frenchmen, an American couple and a Swedish woman.

More than 24 hours after the aircraft landed in Tehran after stops in Geneva, Sicily and Damascus, France's charge d'affaires in Iran, M Jean Perrin, said there had been no fresh developments in negotiations so far.

He said the gunnery, reported to be armed with sub machine guns and grenades, were still holding seven crew and 10 passengers, including several Frenchmen, an American couple and a Swedish woman.

More oil gathering in and around Britain would allow further development of British skills.

Britain was producing more oil than any country except Saudi Arabia, Mr Ion said. British production had risen from 1.6 million tonnes in 1975 to more than 100 million tonnes last year.

Revised forecasts of world energy demand in the early part of the next century were given by Dr Sven Hultin, chairman of the International Executive Committee of the World Energy Conference.

In the year 2000 it is expected to be the equivalent of no more than 12 billion tonnes of oil, compared with earlier predictions of up to 14 billion tonnes.

## New fields will be smaller

## British oil will last at least 10 years

By Derek Harris

British oil discoveries are by no means exhausted and self-sufficiency in natural gas should continue at least until the end of the century, Mr Alan Gregory, president of the Institute of Petroleum, told the World Petroleum Congress yesterday.

But he added that new fields would be smaller and cost more to develop.

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## 2,500-mile lone voyage

## Disabled yachtsman triumphs

By Craig Seton

Mike Spring, the disabled yachtsman paralysed from the waist down, received a champagne welcome yesterday when he reached Corwall after an arduous single-handed voyage to the Azores and back – much of it in terrible pain.

Mr Spring, aged 39, a computer programmer from Solihull, completed the 2,500-mile round trip at Penzance, 27 days after leaving Posta Delgada in the Azores in his 30-foot yacht.

The uncharacteristic indecision of Mr Spring had the effect of wrong-footing Labour, which felt unable to issue any definitive response until it was convinced the Prime Minister was sincere in his intention to leave politics.

Looking ruddy-faced and happy, he announced himself

tired but feeling fine. There was one disappointment. His voyage was intended to raise £20,000 for the Palms Relief Foundation, of which he is a patient. But at the end of the voyage Lord Northesk, the chairman of the Foundation's fund-raising committee, announced that Mr Spring had raised not much more than £4,000, and he appealed to the public to make the trip financially worthwhile.

Mr Spring, who works for the 3M company, which sponsored him on his journey, took only 16 days on the outward voyage to the Azores where he spent several weeks recovering and re-supplying his boat.

At one stage large waves had washed over the boat, soaking his only dry clothing and putting some of his advanced electronic equipment temporarily out of order.

Though he had often been depressed and wondered why he bothered to do it, there were good moments too. He was frequently accompanied by whales and dolphins, which raised his spirits.

"You are in another world out there", he said. "It can get you down or it can make you elated".

His voyage had proved that even severe disability was no bar to the most determined person, but he gave a word of caution to other disabled people. "It is dangerous out there and I only made it because of the amount I put into it."

"I was worried that people were going to criticize me and say I was utterly mad and foolhardy, so I knew I had to do it properly."

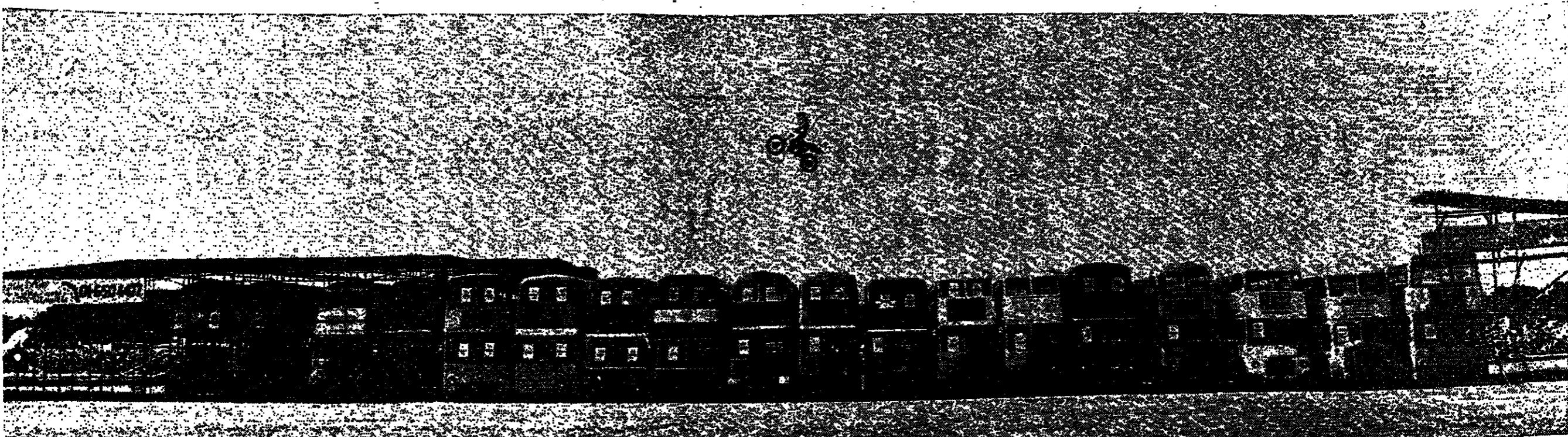


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Thistle Hotels Information and Reservations Centre



Riding on air: Chris Bromham, aged 26, set two new world motor cycle long jump records after leaping 196ft 2ins at 125mph on his 495cc KTM over 18 buses at Bromley Common, south London, yesterday. (Photograph: Brian Harris.)

## Communists urged to support Labour left

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Communist Party leaders have committed themselves to supporting a build-up of the Labour Party as a means to bring about a socialist Britain.

A communist executive resolution, to be debated at the party's 38th congress in November, says: "The aim of the left must be to make it possible for Labour not only to recapture support amongst those who formerly backed it, but to win new support especially amongst developing sections of the working class, amongst women and young people."

Attempts by the right-wing to use the general election result as an argument for moving Labour's policy and leadership to the right must be resisted and fought.

The executive's analysis of the Labour election defeat and the "next step for the left" reflect the views which have already emerged from Labour's own hard-left.

It says: "The Labour left has correctly fought over a long period to win left policies and positions of leadership within the movement. But it has not conducted a big enough political and ideological battle for left policies among the masses of people, including millions of trade unionists."

It concludes: "A more outward-looking left which makes involve-

ment in mass struggle and mass political, ideological work its top priority is needed to prevent its isolation."

The executive then endorses the need for a united front of left-wing groups, saying: "This emphasis on mass struggle and mass politics is the key to overcoming many of the acute divisions on the left."

"Many of these divisions are not over policy; they are tactical differences on how to conduct the struggle within the movement." The executive even suggests that the *Morning Star*, the party daily, and *Tribune*, the hard-left Labour weekly, should join forces to mobilize a "united left offensive" against "cruise missiles, mass unemployment, new legislation on trade unions and Conservative spending cuts".

But with a falling membership, down to 15,691, and a reduced general election vote, down from 16,538 in 38 constituencies in 1979 to 11,598 in 35 constituencies in June, the executive says: "There are considerable problems in the dual concept of developing left unity at the same time as arguing for the building of the Communist Party."

"There is also contradiction here. One of the vital contributions of the Communist Party is its activity to construct alliances between all sections of

the left and democratic movement."

## Youth pay of £37 is upset for Whitehall

By David Fenton, Labour Correspondent

A deal to pay young people on the Youth Training Scheme substantially more than the £25 a week government allowance is close to being agreed with the British Airports Authority and could become a model for unions negotiating with public authorities.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, in June rejected a recommendation from the Manpower Services Commission that the allowance should be increased to £26.45 in line with the rate of inflation. The authority's scheme involving up to £37 a week could prove an embarrassment in Whitehall.

The minister said he had come under pressure from employers not to increase the allowance because they had said they could not afford the increase and might

not pay it. Mr Neil Kinnock was not Mr. Grant's choice as leader and would not restore relations in the party with its supporters. Mr Grant said: "However, his election would mean no new purge against *Militant*."

Mr Grant said *Militant's* circulation had increased despite some pressure in the party to have its sale banned. Attempts by Labour's right-wing to purge the party of its Marxist strand were doomed to failure.

Mr Payne: Outvoted on £25 deal

By Our Labour Reporter

Labour Party officials are considering plans to reduce the size of headquarters staff because of a cash crisis looming next year which cannot be headed off by the traditional means of raising more money from the unions.

Staff cuts in addition to reductions through natural wastage already in operation may be forced on the party because it has been told by the unions that their political funds are empty after the general election campaign.

The party is thought to be able to contain this year's deficit to about the £300,000 level of last year but senior Labour officials see no prospect of an increase in affiliation fees from the unions for next year.

Mr James Mortimer, the party general secretary, raised the possibility of an increase in the unions' 50p a member affiliation fee at the meeting last month of Trades Unions for a Labour Victory, which organizes union support for the party, but was left in no doubt that an increase was unacceptable.

Union negotiators are expected to argue in other areas that if a quasi-governmental body can increase the allowance employers should consider signaling "top up" deals and so remove one of the main union criticisms of the scheme that it is being used to create a pool of cheap labour.

A dispute involving air traffic control assistants at Aberdeen airport threatens to affect helicopter supply flights to the North Sea oil platforms.

A strike by 19 assistants, members of the Civil and Public Services Association, started on Friday after the local branch secretary was suspended for refusing to cooperate with a training programme for new radar equipment.

The place of the British Army in public order?

Sir Edwin is unwilling to be interviewed about it in the context of the 1981 disorders. But, on Sir Edwin's behalf, a defence ministry spokesman said: "He believes the principles remain unchanged... (the lecture) holds good now as much as it did then."

Sir Edwin's guiding principle is that it would be "totally inappropriate" to use the armed forces.

"In a main public order role unless disorder was occurring on such a scale that the police could not cope and our whole parliamentary system was threatened, or a situation by violent means and armed force... was attempting to challenge the very authority of

## TUC calls for legal monitor for media

By Our Labour Correspondent

A communications council established by statute to hear and act on complaints about the media and a right of reply enshrined in law are recommended in a TUC report published today which aims strong criticism at newspapers and broadcasting organizations.

The report, produced by the TUC Media Working Group, says that a new monitoring scheme for the media must be established because the Press Council and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission are ineffective and the media showed no sign of exercising self-control.

Union leaders are also anxious to reject arguments that statutory involvement could lead to attempts to muzzle a free press and maintain that the TUC plan would increase the freedom of the media to comment authoritatively and responsibly.

An employers' code could be based on precedents set by the council's complaints procedure but also partly on an "exposition of standards of behaviour to be expected from the media in particular circumstances or conditions".

The report concludes: "There is no complete answer to the problem of abuse by the media. Effective self-regulation appears to be too much to ask. The prospect of statutory intervention will undoubtedly be criticized by those whose interests lie in the maintenance of untrammelled media power."

He said that the existing complaints procedures appeared to have little long-term effect. "We do not wish to restrict the media in its legitimate tasks of informing, of scrutinizing and of entertaining, but its freedom to do these things must be balanced by controls which will earn the respect of the country and enhance press freedom."

*The Other Side of the Story* (TUC, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS, 40p plus postage and packing).

Whitehall brief

## Order without armed force

By Peter Hennessy

The riots of 1981 reopened an old constitutional question: at what point and in what way should the Army be called in if the police are failing to cope?

Lord Scarman's report, *The Brixton Disorders of 10-12 April 1981*, showed just how far was the thin blue line of policemen "over that terrible weekend", their lack of numbers and equipment. "They stood between our society and a total collapse of law and order in the streets of an important part of the capital", he wrote.

The authority's scheme will initially only cater for about 20 young people, but that figure could rise to between 50 and 60. It is understood the authority has offered union negotiators an allowance of £33 a week. Next month further talks will be held on another £4 a week in the form of a travel allowance.

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## Police called in to man Ulster jails

From Richard Ford Belfast

Hundreds of Royal Ulster Constabulary officers were drafted into jails yesterday to guard some of Britain's most dangerous terrorists as prison officers staged an overtime ban at newspapers and broadcasting organizations.

The statutory right of reply proposed by the TUC would be overseen by the communications council and would, according to the report, achieve three aims to provide a sanction against those who abused the power to inform and influence, to provide redress for those who need it, and by "case law" set standards for journalists and editors.

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But it argues that statutory controls would earn the respect of the country and enhance press freedom.

*The Other Side of the Story* (TUC, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS, 40p plus postage and packing).

Mr Nicholas Scott: Prison officers 'irresponsible'.

Professional visits can go ahead and that personal visits for those who already have special warrants will operate at Armagh and Hydebank.

The prison officers, who normally guard 2,500 inmates, are demanding payment for travelling to and from work on rostered overtime shifts. Like immigration officers and customs officials, prison officers do a certain amount of rostered overtime as part of their regular duties.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office, accused the prison officers of acting "irresponsibly" and out of all time and scale with the size of the disagreement.

Instead of implementing their ban in the special circumstances of Northern Ireland they should have gone through the negotiating procedure of the Whitley Council.

## Report on Celtic head untrue

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

The claim by an historian that the head of a Celtic saint was buried in the garden of a house in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was not meant to be taken seriously, it was learnt by *The Times* last night.

The Roman Catholic authorities in Birmingham had wished to have the garden dug up to recover the missing head of St Peneket, Dr Colin Richmond of Keele University said.

He added: "It has been taken a little beyond what I intended."

Dr Richmond was the author of an article in the *Downside Review* which claimed that St Peneket's head had been stolen in 1688 from Friburg Cathedral in Switzerland and found its way into the possession of Señor Jorge Luis Borges, the Argentine writer.

Señor Borges visited Stoke-on-Trent in 1963, according to the article, to return the head to Penkhill, allegedly named after St Peneket.

Dr Richmond said that he had told the representatives of the Archdiocese of Birmingham that it was "just a nice story". He was the author of a similar "conceit" in *Encounter* magazine in 1979 called: "The day Henry James discovered Dada".

He claimed that he had submitted the Celtic head article to Father Daniel Rees, editor of the *Downside Review*, with a covering letter explaining what it was, but the article was published as if it was a genuine piece of research. Father Rees, who was contacted by *The Times* last Saturday, said that he thought it was genuine, although "the facts could bear more than one interpretation". A summary of the article was published in *The Times* yesterday.

Father Rees could not be contacted last night.

## Police in picket line clash

Five hundred pickets failed an attempt by Highland Fabricators to restart production at their strikebound oil platform yard at Nigg on the Cromarty Firth yesterday.

There were scuffles and about sixty police as buses carrying workers who had accepted a management offer of a return to work tried to go in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 250, 0.650; Belgium B 500; Canada \$2.50; Czechoslovakia 1.00; Denmark Dkr 7,500; Dubai 1.00; France 1.00; Germany DM 5.80; Greece 1.00; Israel 0.600; Italy 0.600; Japan 1.00; Luxembourg 1.00; Norway 1.00; Portugal 1.00; Spain 0.600; Switzerland 1.00; Turkey 1.00; USA \$1.00; UK £1.00; Yugoslavia Dinar 1.00.

A STEP INTO THE FUTURE

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Opening times: 12.00 to 19.00 hrs. (11 September)  
10.00 to 19.00 hrs. (12 and 13 September)  
10.00 to 17.00 hrs. (14 September)

International Cable & Satellite Television Exhibition  
11-14 September 1983. National Exhibition Centre Birmingham

## Justifying big budgets and high rates

Basildon district, which includes the commuter towns of Billericay and Wickford as well as the blue-collar London overspill estates of the new town itself, has a confident, urban flavour.

Its chief executive is an able barrister, Mr Robin Hutchinson, who stands out among his colleagues as being a real official who relishes the enthusiasm for progress shown by the Labour administration that has controlled the council since 1982. To be fair, it is spending on staff and services, not civic bling-bling; the town hall is still, 20 years after plans for a new civic centre were drawn up, a set of temporary buildings extended by Portakabin.

Basildon's current budget is 50 per cent above what the Department of the Environment says it needs to spend and 10 per cent above its centrally-determined public spending target.

On most comparative figures, Basildon sticks out - along with Harlow, another high-spending town which will escape the Government's rate capping procedure. It could face spending cuts that could end an entire municipal service, such as parks and recreation.

£10m decreed by Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Being a new town is at the heart of the problem, Mr Hutchinson said. The Government's expenditure assessments simply do not recognize the special costs associated with building up a community from scratch. Basildon is still building houses, and servicing them, by the sweat of its brows. It is a small town built by the development corporation, appointed by the same Department of the Environment.

That is Basildon's "objective" case. Beyond that, Mr Jenkins said, the Labour council believes in certain kinds of provision. The town does very well by its elderly, with generous concessionary fares; there are advice centres for the unemployed (who even here in the prosperous South-east total 16 per cent).

The council has chosen to keep council house rents down by means of subsidy from the rates) and chosen, despite the climate of spending restraint, to go on considering new projects. Its municipal newspaper for July speaks of a new woman's

## Irish Prime Minister to speak out against abortion ban amendment

From Richard Ford  
Belfast

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic will issue a statement next weekend opposing the constitutional amendment banning abortion. It will be the climax of an increasing divisive and political campaign.

Dr Garret Fitzgerald will outline his opposition to the Fianna Fail wording, which he believes is dangerous, and urge the electorate to vote "no" in the referendum on September 7.

His crucial statement, which is unlikely to be in the form of a nationwide broadcast, will be made at the end of a week in which Mr Dick Spring, Leader of the Labour Party and deputy Prime Minister, is also expected to call for a "no" vote.

Four cabinet ministers have already expressed opposition to the amendment. Two more Fine Gael members have been publicly rebuked by the chairman of the parliamentary party for speaking out after a decision that only Dr Fitzgerald would outline the party's position.

The tone of the debate is becoming increasingly rancorous, with the Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Mr Barry Desmond, being criticized by the pro-life amendment campaigners for making a statement "unworthy of a member of the Government." Mr Desmond said that the supporters of the amendment were "a very small group of extreme Catholics of extreme constitutional views."

After one bitter television debate a prominent member of the anti-amendment campaign



Mr Desmond: Criticized by amendment supporters.

consulted a solicitor over remarks made about her by Mrs Alice Glenn, a right-wing Fine Gael deputy who supports the amendment.

There are rifts in all three of the republic's main political parties, but it is Dr Fitzgerald's Fine Gael party which is splitting them in public, with 14 deputies now prepared to vote "yes".

A former member of the party's national executive warned the Prime Minister that Fine Gael's association with the anti-amendment campaign might damage its credibility and might be disastrous at the next general election.

Dr Fitzgerald is in a dilemma as many of the new voters who increasingly support a basically conservative party have done so because of his liberal image. The

had hoped he would introduce social reforms.

The abortion issue has dismayed them, but if he attempts to reform family planning laws and facilitate divorce he risks splitting his party.

The Fianna Fail party has remained on the face of it solidly in support of the amendment, although some deputies who opposed Mr Charles Haughey during the several attempts against his leadership are thought to be opposed to the wording.

However, a grassroots "Fianna Fail against the amendment" has emerged to lobby party deputies and supporters. Mr Alan Graham, a Dublin solicitor who is one of its organizers, said that up to 20 members of the parliamentary party were likely to vote "no" but it was unlikely they would say so in public.

With most people believing the referendum will be carried, attention is now focused on the turnout and regional variations. It is thought there will be a high turnout and "yes" vote in the rural west, but in the rapidly growing and urbanized Dublin area and surrounding midlands there will be a larger "no" vote, with perhaps a low turnout.

If the amendment is passed, its opponents expect there will be moves made to have the courts declare intra-uterine contraceptive devices and the morning after Pill as abortifacients and therefore illegal.

The Supreme Court will then have to decide at what point life begins.

Leading article, page 12

## Alternative claimed to straw burning

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The assertion by the National Farmers' Union (NFU) that there is no practical alternative to straw burning has been challenged by a Nottinghamshire engineering firm, which claims that its new "densifying" system will make the practice a thing of the past.

Mr Errol Mason, managing director of Bootham North Engineering of Worksop, says the densifier will process up to 10 tonnes of straw an hour, turning it into compact combustible cubes for use as fuel. It will do the same with other waste materials, including sawdust, newsprint, cardboard, coal dust and textiles.

He estimates that over seven years the cost of processing would be between £7 and £14 a tonne. Farmers unable to afford machines of their own could form a consortium with their neighbours to produce fuel either for their own heating needs, or to be sold as a cheap alternative to coal.

## Rural doctors 'ignorant of pesticide poison signs'

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Most rural doctors would not recognize the symptoms of poisoning by pesticides and other agricultural chemicals because they have not been alerted to them, a farmers' union official claims.

Writing in the latest issue of *Footloose*, an environmental and outdoor activities magazine published today, Mr Christopher Kaufman, who is responsible for public relations for the agricultural and allied workers' section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, accuses the Government of continuing to



## Woman leaves £1/2m for charity

Miss Margery Turner, aged 78, of Cavick Hill Crescent, Rainton, Sheffield, has left nearly £500,000 in her will to charity.

The money will be shared between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Methodist Homes for the Aged and the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council.

## Irish police find cannabis crop

Irish police yesterday confiscated almost 700 cannabis plants found growing on a mountainside near the town of Gort, co Galway. The cannabis was well cultivated, a police spokesman said, and within two weeks of being ready for harvest, its potential market value was estimated at more than £160,000. No arrests have been made.

## Weight problem

The police were called out yesterday while emergency repairs were carried out on a Chipperfield's Circus lorry, containing an elephant, two camels and four shire horses, which had broken down on the A46 near Bingham, Nottinghamshire.

## Overtime ban

A meeting of more than 1,750 employees at John Brown Engineering at Clydeside, Strathclyde, voted yesterday to begin an immediate overtime ban from September 1st.

## Reward of £80,000 in jewel hunt

By a Staff Reporter

An insurance company has offered an £80,000 reward for the recovery of £800,000 worth of jewelry stolen in what is believed to be one of the biggest raids on a private house.

The raid, early on Sunday, was at the country mansion owned by Mr. Tariq Hajjar at Rogate, Midhurst, Sussex. Mr Hajjar, a Jordanian, entertains relatives from the Jordanian royal family at the house, which is heavily guarded.

Sussex police yesterday issued a list of the 51 items stolen. These include a £130,000 pearl necklace with a sapphire and diamond clasp in yellow gold, another pearl necklace worth £129,000, two South Sea pearl necklaces each worth £60,000, as well as a number of gold watches, sapphire bracelets, rings, pendants and brooches.

Also stolen was a finely carved old coral pendant piece showing the head of a Chinese sage with a gold back and gold and diamond set motifs worth £2,450.

Most of the gems were in personal jewel boxes or presentation boxes bearing the names of Garrards of Regent Street, London, or Ginza, Tokyo, Japan. The insurers have not been named.

The raid on the house, set in a 300-acre estate used as a stud farm, is surprising because of the extensive security precautions including cameras, six guard dogs and burglar alarms.

The police said that the raid was not necessarily carried out by a professional burglar. Det Supt Gordon Harrison said: "There is adequate security up to a point but any security system can be breached."



## Tube driver mastermind comes out on top again

Christopher Hughes (above) was out yesterday with the Great Western Railway preservation society and so not available to comment on winning the four-nation *Mastermind* contest shown on television last night (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The programme, recorded some days ago, featured contestants from Ireland, Australia and New Zealand as well as Mr Hughes as the

United Kingdom representative. His knowledge of the history of British steam locomotives again stood him in good stead, with 18 points and no passes. Mr John Egan, of Ireland, however, scored 19, with no passes and no wrong answers, answering questions on the life and music of Bob Dylan.

But it was Mr Hughes's command of general knowledge in the second round that pushed him ahead to win the contest.

## Government rejects request to fund ecology congress

The Government is under increasing pressure to help to finance a conservation conference in Scotland, which the Prime Minister's friend, Sir Laurens van der Post, has played a large part in organizing.

Sir Laurens said yesterday that he accepted the Government's decision not to support the Third World Wilderness Congress financially because the request for money had been "sprung" on them.

But he added: "I do not see how any British government can fail to respond, knowing young people's anxiety about what is being done to the Earth. If they do not do something, there will not be any Earth for the politicians to quarrel about."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, has written to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, demanding "a token £10,000" to help put on the conference, which starts in Inverness on October 8. He made a similar request to Mr Jenkin's predecessor, Mr Michael Heseltine, but was told that the Government could not budget.

The conference, which is costing £50,000, is taking place in Scotland after being held successfully in South Africa in 1977 and Australia in 1980. On both occasions the grant from the

respective governments amounted to £60,000.

Sir Laurens, who will attend the conference with senior ministers from the United States, Canada and the EEC, as well as leading figures in the world of conservation and the arts, said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had "responded immediately" to the request and said that she would see someone was responsible for attending the conference.

Pressed on whether he had expected the Government to help to finance the conference, he said: "I do not think one really wants to take issue with the Government on a point like this. The whole concept of wilderness conservation is new in the United Kingdom."

Mr Dalyell said: "They are not prepared to do this because of the whole public expenditure atmosphere. It is very sad that they cannot even find a token sum for what is a very important conference."

Mr Vance Martin, executive officer organizing the conference, said that the original budget had been £80,000, but this had been cut down to £60,000. The Highlands and Islands Development Board had contributed £10,000, the EEC £3,000 and Gulf Oil £5,000, he said, but he was still trying to cut down on bills.

## LT may join minibus battle

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Londoners have been accustomed to in recent years.

For the first time since the "pirate operators" of the 1920s, who raced each other and fought for street space in a cut-throat market that was stopped by legislation 50 years ago, the travelling public would find itself actively courted by rivals competing for their favours.

Such a scene would be much in line with the Thatcher government's thinking, but there are strong fears that letting competition loose on London's crowded streets could result in lower safety standards, more congestion and severe losses to London Transport and the taxi operators.

Those fears account for the cautious line taken by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, who has set up a second public inquiry to hear the Amos appeal after an earlier one conducted by a London Transport inspector in March, rather than simply allow it himself.

The inspector had recommended that the Amos service, using 500 minibuses on four routes criss-crossing central London from the suburbs, should be refused, and criticized Amos for poor forecasting and an ill-prepared case.

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All building societies aren't the same.

## Kissinger's return to the fold provokes boycott of Reagan by the right

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan will be shamed by the powerful political right in a forthcoming publicity campaign about Central America. It is not that they disagree with his anti-communist rhetoric or the general thrust of his policies; they just cannot abide the fact that he has brought Dr Henry Kissinger into the fold.

There will be mass mailings, newspaper advertisements, speeches and television commercials urging an aggressive response to the spread of communism in Central America. A strong and sustained military presence in the region will be advocated.

Mr Reagan was to have been showered with praise during the campaign, but his name has been written out of the scripts since the appointment of Dr Kissinger as head of a presidential commission studying long-term policy options in the region.

Apart from upsetting the right, Mr Reagan's handling of the Central America question has galvanized the six contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination into a scramble for policy advisers to help them formulate an alternative approach. Central America will almost certainly be the main foreign policy issue of the 1984 presidential campaign.

It is only now that the contenders are becoming more forthright about a subject so unpredictable and fraught with political dangers. The clearest

statement by any of them was issued last week by Senator Alan Cranston (California) on his return from a tour of Latin America.

He expressed grave concern about the prospect of imminent war, in which the United States would become embroiled. The theme is likely to be taken up with increasing force by the other presidential hopefuls.

He said there had been direct contact by Mexico and Colombia with President Fidel Castro, and it appeared that the Cuban leader was "receptive" to the idea of joining peace talks under the aegis of the Contadora group - Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia.

"I have returned from Latin America firmly convinced that their efforts have been weakened by Ronald Reagan's strategy of tough talk and guns", he said. "Their efforts can succeed only if they have the courage and maturity to stop backing dictators..."

The other would-be candidates have sounded less hostile to American policy. All oppose continued covert US aid to rebels in Nicaragua, but they support such fundamentals of the Reagan Administration's policies as military aid to El Salvador and economic assistance to the region.

Mr Cranston is urging withdrawal of military aid from El Salvador unless it holds elections and ends abuses of human rights.

Senator John Glenn (Ohio) has been sounding more and more like President Reagan. He said the threat to communist subversion could not be denied, but added that US military force should be used only as a last resort. "Never again should we sent American troops to fight wars that we do not intend to win".

Senator Gary Hart (Colorado) who is planning a trip to Latin America soon, advocates the freezing of military aid and US troop levels in the region. In general, only he and Mr Cranston have so far offered any specific alternatives to President Reagan's policies.

In their search for advisers the Democratic contenders are interviewing hosts of academics and former government officials, some of whom helped frame the policies of the Carter Administration - policies that, in the view of the right, resulted in the fall of Nicaragua to the Sandinistas and the spread of Cuban influence in Central America.

The right fears that Dr Kissinger's commission will espouse similar policies of conciliation. One of the many right-wing groups, the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, said of the President's appointment of Dr Kissinger: "We were ready to make a massive commitment on the Administration's behalf and they went and pulled one of the dumbest political moves of any Administration yet".



### Basque floods bring disease risk

Devastation debris: A man and a child studying the scene of devastation in Llodio, northern Spain, yesterday.

At least 37 people have been killed and roads, railways, homes and factories have been wrecked in the flooding across Spain's

Basque country over the weekend (Reuters reports).

Officials said yesterday that a shortage of drinking water and the risk of disease from refuse and dead animals were the most serious problems. Supplies of food and medicine are being rushed to the region.

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## Zia says opposition manipulated by 'foreign masters'

From Hassan Akbari, Islamabad

President Zia ul-Haq has accused the leaders of the anti-martial law agitation in Pakistan of playing "to the tune of their foreign masters". This is the first time since the agitation began more than two weeks ago that Pakistan's military ruler has made allegations of foreign influence in the opposition movement. He did not give any details.

The Pakistan Government has already protested to the Indian Government over reported statements by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and her Foreign Minister, which have been described as interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Speaking to reporters here on Sunday shortly before leaving for a visit to Turkey, President Zia refused to hold talks with the opposition party heads leading the agitation, as described there as rift-turf, but said that he had been holding consultations with responsible and patriotic leaders.

He said that if the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight opposition parties, was meant to seek restoration of democracy "then they got the wrong end of the stick".

**Peace offer to Habré from rebels**

## Andropov's arms plan wins praise

Ndjamena (AP) - West European governments gave a guarded but positive reaction yesterday to the Soviet offer to scrap some SS20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

West Germany said that President Andropov's proposal was a positive development, and Signor Bettino Craxi the Italian Prime Minister, said that Mr Andropov had clarified the issue.

Mr Peter Rosenthal, the Bonn chief government spokesman, said, however, that the proposal meant that Moscow was still blocking progress in US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, because Mr Andropov insisted on including French and British weapons in the talks.

Mr Rosenthal told a press conference there were four positive points: the Andropov proposal represented a genuine reduction in Soviet missiles; the missiles would be destroyed and not just re-deployed; this avoided an additional possible threat to East Asia; and the offer showed that the Soviet Union was mindful of West European concerns.

In Rome, Signor Craxi told Mr Vito Karrer, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, of the interest of the Italian Government in the new proposal, which clarify part of the problems.

• VIENNA: Soviet block newspapers yesterday praised Mr Andropov's proposal as a significant initiative for peace and security in Europe. (Reuters reports).

The Bulgarian party newspaper *Razbojnik Delo* quoted by the official BTA news agency called the proposal "one more big step towards achieving a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks".

Andropov cracks whip, page 6

## Bandaranaike ignored

From Dinesh Moliwick, Colombo

The Government yesterday denied planning to lift penalties imposed on the former Prime Minister, Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and that the ruling United National Party would consult her Freedom Party on settling the Tamil problem.

The denial followed reports in an English-language newspaper yesterday that Mrs Bandaranaike's civic rights would be restored if the proposed round-table talks between the main political parties opposed to separation and the Tamil United Liberation Front proved successful.

The speculation arose after the Indian special envoy, Mr Gopinath Parthasarathy, had talks at the weekend with leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front and Mrs Bandaranaike.

**Atom test inquiry in doubt**

## Students in rally for ex-Regent

From Tony Duboisin, Johannesburg

Australia's acceptance of an invitation to send scientists to Mururoa atoll to study the effects of the French nuclear testing programme has been thrown into doubt after the first day of the 13-nation South Pacific Forum meeting in Canberra yesterday.

It is believed the forum, which reaches decisions by consensus and at which no votes are taken, failed to agree on the French proposal and the invitation will now go back to the Australian Cabinet for further consideration.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, made it clear last month that Australia's acceptance of the French invitation was dependent on the forum endorsing the mission.

The nuclear issue dominated yesterday's session of the two-day forum meeting. Australia continued to urge the member nations to adopt a proposal for a nuclear-free Pacific. Australia also proposed that, should the forum adopt the plan, it should then go to the United Nations. This is seen by observers in Canberra as an effort to embarrass the French.

In a further move likely to worsen relations between Australia and France, Canberra also proposed that the plan should be put forward at the region's other political body, the South Pacific Conference, at which France is represented, unlike the forum.

While Australia dominated most of yesterday's proceedings, it did not itself escape criticism. It is understood that some actions directed Australia for urging the United States should be allowed transits in the region for nuclear-armed vessels.

**Fatal flight**

Brisbane (Reuters, AFP) - A light aircraft chartered to an oil exploration company crashed in the Queensland bush, killing all 12 people on board.

## Hanoi truce

Hong Kong (Reuters) - Vietnam announced that it would unilaterally observe a ceasefire along its border with China. The Vietnam News Agency said Peking had not responded to a Vietnamese proposal made 10 days ago.

## Cuba training

Abidjan (Reuters) - Ghana is sending 600 teenagers to Cuba for training to meet the country's skilled manpower needs. Ghanaian newspapers have reported. A group of 240 children, aged from 13 to 16, left for Havana last Wednesday.

## Storm passes

Mazatlan, Mexico (AP) - Hurricane Barry missed Texas coastal resorts, which had been battered by Hurricane Alicia 10 days earlier, and hit El Mezquital and Santa Teresa across the border in Mexico.

# Kohl hopes resignation crisis will not delay symbolic trip to Israel

From Michael Biavon, Bonn

Mr Menachem Begin's threatened resignation has thrown into confusion Dr Helmut Kohl's tour to Israel. But the West German Chancellor seems determined not to let the crisis stop him going ahead with a visit soon here and in Jerusalem as being of considerable symbolic importance.

The Bonn Government's spokesman admitted yesterday that the Chancellor was unsure whether he could depart tomorrow as planned or whether the prospect of an impending election in Israel would force a postponement. Urgent consultations are now going on in Bonn and Jerusalem to see what politics and protocol should dictate.

Dr Kohl was due to hold talks with Mr Begin, but was not expecting any substantive political negotiations. He has stated firmly that the main aim of the trip, promised before his election victory in March, was to improve the atmosphere between the two countries, and reaffirm German commitment to Israel's prosperity and security.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since Mr Begin vehemently attacked

## Envoy fires conference salvo despite boycott

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Despite its boycott of the UN International Conference on the Palestine Question, Israel managed to fire the opening salvo yesterday by claiming that the conference was in effect denying the Jewish people its inalienable rights on its land.

Mr Ovadia Soffer, the Israeli Ambassador, said shortly before the conference opened at the Palais des Nations that the United Nations had squandered \$6m (£4m) on the conference and that conference's "extremist" sponsors were demanding that the Jews be prohibited from engaging in any activity which asserted their right to self-determination.

The Middle East is no more Arab than it is Jewish, Turkish, Persian or other", he said. "Only by direct negotiations with its neighbours could Israel advance peace in the Middle East.

In opening the conference, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, also spoke about inalienable rights, in this case those of the Palestinians.

"All members of the international community share a clear obligation to resolve the central problem of the legitimate rights

Herr Helmut Schmidt two years ago, accusing him of being loyal to Hitler until the end, and of disregarding German guilt for the Holocaust.

That outburst, which led to an official protest from Bonn, followed the former Chancellor's backing for Palestinian self-determination. Herr Schmidt sees it as contradicting Bonn's embargo on arms to the principal Middle East antagonists.

The Chancellor, who makes much of the fact he was only two years old when Hitler came to power, has not flinched from denouncing Germany's Nazi past or admitting historic guilt for the Holocaust. One of his first acts on arrival will be to lay a wreath at the Yad Vashem memorial to Holocaust victims.

Israel welcomed Dr Kohl's election as a chance to start a fresh chapter in relations and although Bonn, together with other EEC states, criticized the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer and has called for a troop withdrawal and an end to the occupation of the West Bank, Dr Kohl is not expected to press these criticisms in public.

A more important disagreement is the proposed German sale of 200 Leopard 2 tanks to Saudi Arabia. Israel has lobbied hard against this, saying it was unacceptable that West Germany should arm Israel's enemies especially its settlements on the West Bank.

## Lee Kuan Yew plays Cupid

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Singapore (Reuter) — The Singapore Government says it is planning a computerized matchmaking service to help women university graduates marry and produce better-educated children for the good of the state.

The plan was disclosed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Goh Keng Swee, who said the Government was planning to buy software from Japan for computerized match-making.

He urged Singapore University professors to study the matter and suggested a course in courting technique for students entering the university.

"If we allow events to take their natural course, a large proportion of women graduates, probably the majority, will remain unmarried," Mr Goh said, backing up arguments put forward earlier this month by the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, which have created a controversy here.

Mr Lee said that uneducated Singapore women produced twice as many babies as their educated counterparts, and unless the trend was reversed the country would lose its talent pool and the economy would falter.

Mr Goh said Singapore should

## Greek bakeries close in price protest

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greek bakers refused to make bread yesterday as a protest against the Government's latest bread price increases which they say are inadequate.

After a rally in central Athens, where fresh loaves were given away to sympathizers, several thousands of them marched to the Ministry of Commerce and presented a resolution calling for a dialogue between the Minister and the bakers' federation.

The "bread war" erupted when the Government, after authoriz-

ing some large increases in flour prices, decreed stricter specifications for three types of basic bread, and granted only modest price increases on the grounds that bakers enjoyed wide profit margins.

Bakers reacted by limiting production of regulation bread in favour of smaller "de luxe" loaves whose price is not subject to state controls.

When the Government unleashed the market police to sue recalcitrant bakers, many bakers simply closed down.

ostensibly for a summer vacation.

## Dad's Army all set for space

From Trevor Fishlock  
New York

Huge crowds gathered around Cape Canaveral last night to watch the space shuttle Challenger make a spectacular exit from Earth. The first shuttle night launching at 2.15am local time (0715 BST) today was guaranteed to light up the sky from Cuba to South Carolina.

The crew of five includes America's first black man in space, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Bluford, an Air Force officer who flew combat missions in Vietnam.

The crew also includes the oldest man to go into space, Dr William Thornton, a physician who is 54.

The mission is an encouragement to all those who believe life begins at 40. The commander, Captain Richard Truly, is 45. Captain Bluford is 40, and the pilot, Commander Daniel Bramenstein, is also 40. The fifth member of the crew, Lieutenant Commander Dale Gardner, is virtually the ship's boy at the age of 34.

The commission is composed of retired Supreme Court members except for its chairman, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando.

## Aquino's hearse mobbed

Manila (Reuter) — Crowds yesterday surged round the hearse conveying the body of Benigno Aquino, the murdered opposition leader, back to Manila, and for a time the vehicle was carried by the mourners, witnesses said.

The hearse led a slow convoy of more than 45 cars bearing Aquino's family and supporters through the packed streets of Angeles City, 45 miles north of Manila. People pressed forward to clasp on the windows.

When the hearse turned into the highway, about 100 young men in symbolic colours dashed out and picked it up.

The presidential palace said that a former Supreme Court judge, Mr Julio Villamor, who is 81, had agreed to serve on the commission of five set up to investigate the murder. Earlier, two other retired Supreme Court judges and Cardinal Jaime Sin had declined invitations to serve on it.

The commission is composed of retired Supreme Court members except for its chairman, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando.

## Ex-minister held in fraud case

Seoul (Reuter) — Sixteen people, including a former South Korean Cabinet Minister, eight government officials and four bank executives, have been arrested in connexion with a financial scandal, the prosecutor's office said.

Mr Yoon Ja Jung, former Transport Minister and president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, was charged with accepting bribes totalling about £73,000 from Mr Kim Chul Ho, head of the Myungsung Leisure Industries group, who was arrested on August 17 on fraud and tax evasion charges.

## Moi returned

Nairobi (AP) — President Daniel Arap Moi, aged 59, automatically won a second five-year term as the Kenyan head of state when no other candidate stood to oppose him in his parliamentary constituency in Baringo.

## Heiress held

Athens (Reuter) — Miss Christina Onassis was questioned by customs officials for three hours at Aktiion, north-west Greece, before being allowed to leave for Switzerland. She recently appealed against a Greek court ruling that she owed about £22m in inheritance taxes.

## Defence plea

Tokyo (Reuter) — The Japanese Defence Agency is seeking a 6.9 per cent increase to £8,000m in next year's budget to improve air and naval defence.

## Guerrilla strike

Lima (AFP) — A policeman was killed and another seriously wounded as they fought off a guerrilla attempt to blow up a power station in Cajamarca, northern Peru.

## Four shot dead

Johannesburg (AFP) — Two policemen and a civilian who was helping them were shot dead by Johanna Tautu, an escaped prisoner, who then killed himself.

## Pictures stolen

Rome (AFP) — Valuable drawings by Henry Moore have been stolen from the home of Signor Carmine Benincasa, an Italian art critic. They were not insured.

## 400 executed

Geneva (AFP) — Indonesia has summarily executed at least 400 people since 1982 because they were former convicts, according to the International Commission of Jurists.



Spoils of war: Left-wing militiamen celebrating their capture of a Lebanese Army personnel carrier in Beirut yesterday after the worst violence for a year in the capital.



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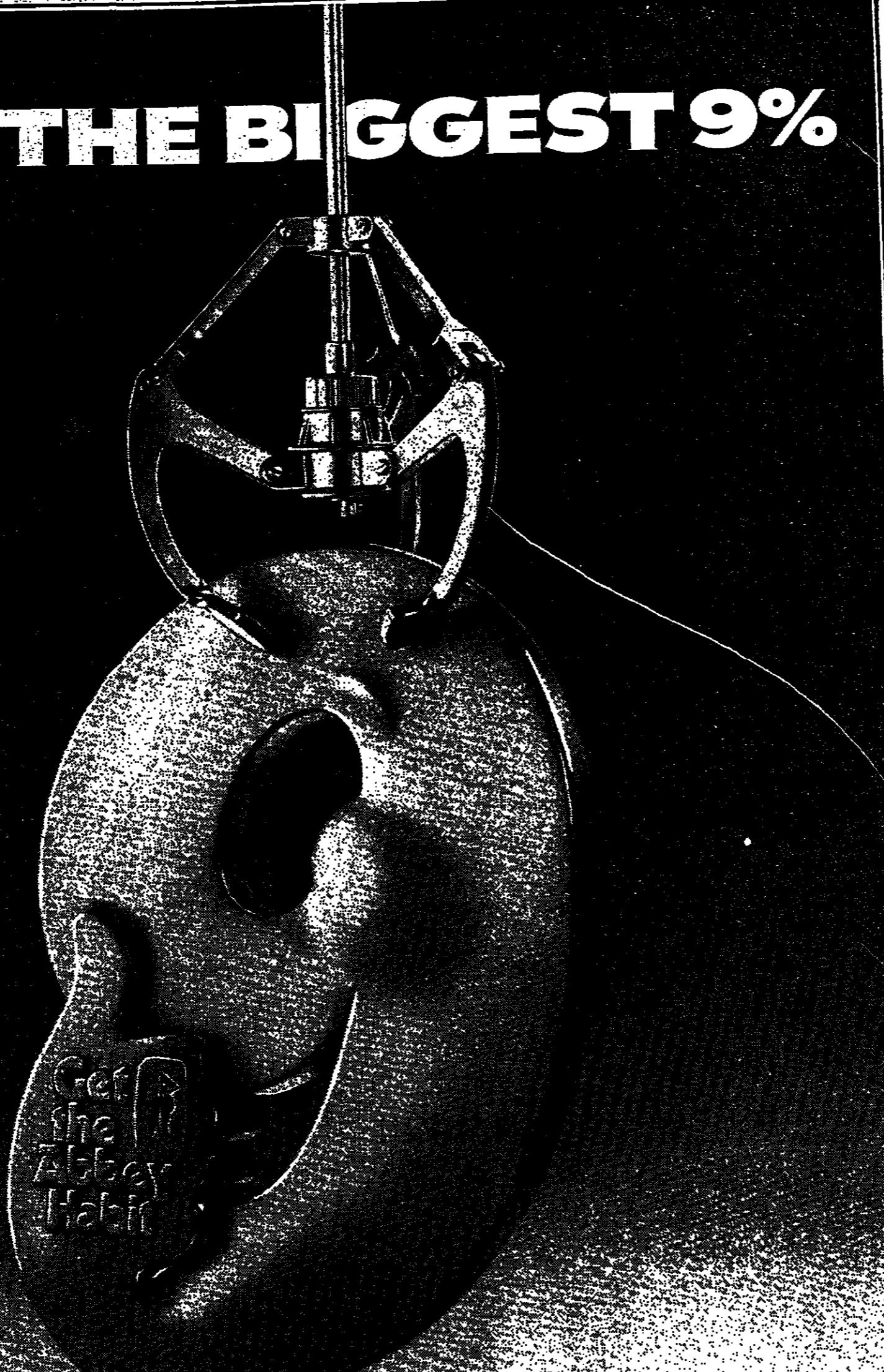
But of course we do, and now that some of their biggest customers are some of ours, they're asking if we'll be able to produce enough to meet the demand.

Compliments like that are hard to come by.

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**ABBEY NATIONAL  
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## SPECTRUM

Sally Davies

**As Pakistan's corrupt military government stumbles towards the country's first democratic elections for more than a decade, the two future leaders quarrel over their family, their mistresses and their advancing careers. In the second extract from Salman Rushdie's new novel, *Shame*, Harappa buys himself a political party, wins at the polls and chooses Hyder to repair the damage done by the calamitous war in Bangladesh.**



## A GREAT MAN TO UNMAKE HIMSELF

Iskander Harappa stands in the foreground, finger pointing towards the future, silhouetted against the dawn. Above his patrician profile the message curls; from right to left the flowing golden shapes. A NEW MAN FOR A NEW CENTURY. The fifteenth century (Hegirian calendar) peeps over the horizon, extending long fingers of radiance into the early sky. The sun rises rapidly in the tropics. And glinting on Isky's finger is a ring of power, echoing the sun... the poster is omnipresent, stamping itself on the walls of mosques, graveyards, whorehouses, staining the mind: Isky the sorcerer, conjuring the sun from the black depths of the sea.

What is being born? A legend: Isky Harappa rising, falling, Isky condemned to death, the world horrified, his executioner drowned in telegrams, but rising above them, shrugging them off, a compassionless hangman, desperate, afraid. Then Isky dead and buried; blind men regain their sight beside his martyr's grave. And in the desert a thousand flowers bloom. Six years in power, two in jail, an eternity underground... the sun sets quickly, too. You can stand on the coastal sandpits and watch it dive into the sea.

The elections which brought Iskander Harappa to power were not (it must be said) straight-forward. As how could they be, in that country divided into two Wings a thousand miles apart, that fantastic bird of a place, two Wings without a body, sundered by the land-mass of its greatest foe, joined by nothing but God.

Of confusion of people who have lived too long under military rule, who have forgotten the simplest things about democracy! Large numbers of men and women were swept away by the oceans of bewilderment, unable to locate ballot-boxes or even ballots, and failed to cast their votes. Others, stronger swimmers in those seas, succeeded in expressing their preferences twelve or thirteen times.

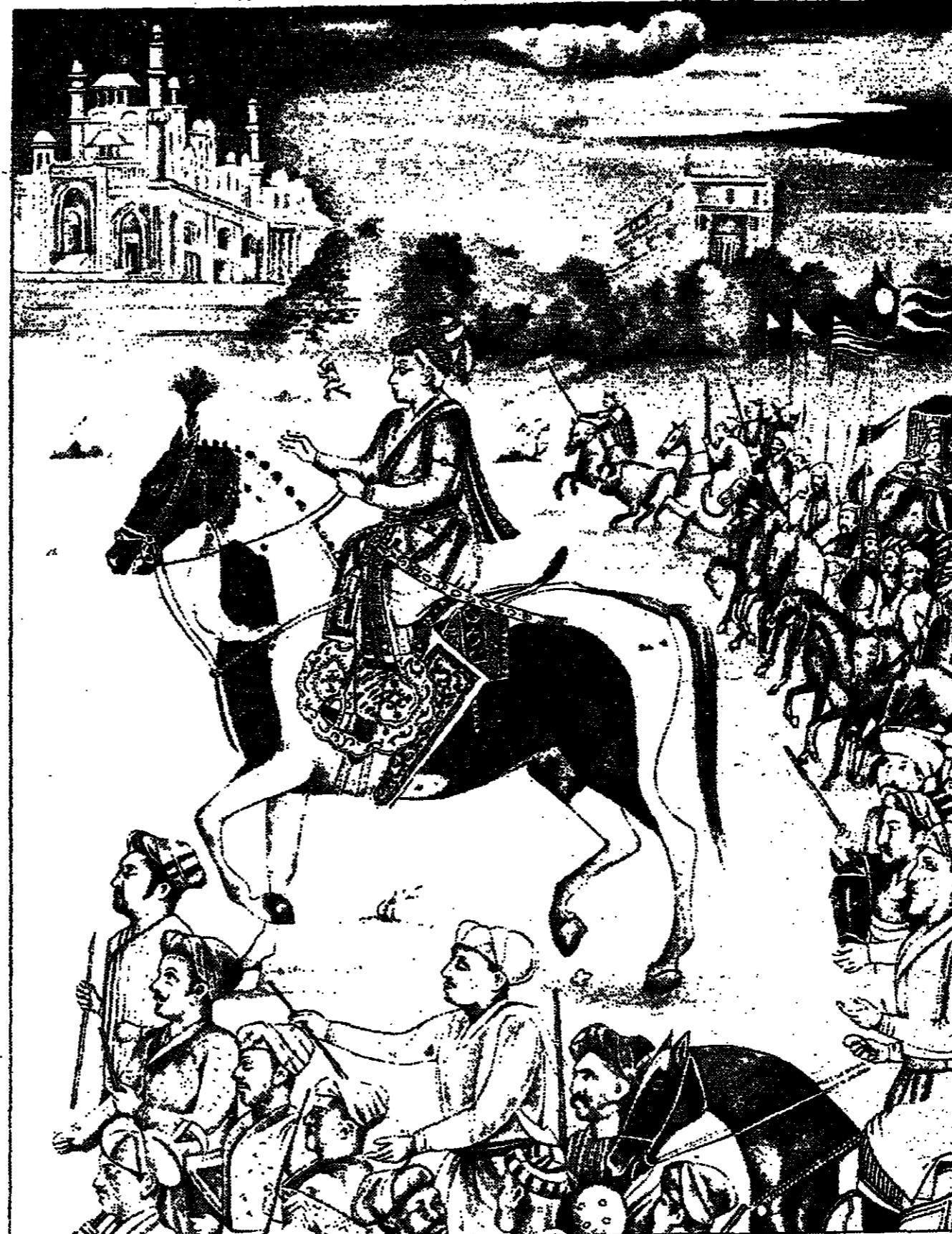
Outside the errant polling stations large numbers of democrats assembled, many holding burning brands above their heads in the hope of shedding new light on the count. Dawn light flamed in the streets, while the crowds chanted loudly, rhythmically, spurring on the returning officers in their labours. And by morning the people's will had been expressed, and Chairman Isky had won a huge and absolute majority of the West Wing's seats in the new National Assembly. *Rough justice*, his daughter Arjumand remembers, *but justice all the same*.

The real trouble, however, started over the East Wing, that festering swamp. Populated by whom? - O, savages, breeding endlessly, jungle-bunnies good for nothing but growing jute and rice, knifing each other, cultivating traitors in their paddies. Perfidy of the East: proved by the Popular Front's failure to win a single seat there while the riff-raff of the People's League, a regional party of bourgeois malcontents led by the well-known incompetent Sheikh Bismillah, gained so overwhelming a victory that they ended up with more Assembly seats than Harappa had won in the West. *Give people democracy and look what they do with it.*

The West in a state of shock, the sound of one Wing flapping, beset by the appalling notion of surrendering the government to a party of swamp aborigines. Little dark men with their unpronounceable language of distorted vowels and slurred consonants: perhaps not foreigners exactly, but aliens without doubt.

Her thoughts, Arjumand's, do not dwell on the war that followed, except to note that of course the idolatrous nation positioned between the Wings backed the Eastern bastards to the hilt, for obvious, divide-and-rule reasons. A fearful war. In the West, oil-refineries, airports, the homes of God-fearing civilians bombed by heathen explosives. The final defeat of the Western forces, which led the the reconstitution of the East Wing as an autonomous (*that's a laugh*) nation and international basket case, was obviously engineered by outsiders: stone-washers and damn-yankies, yes.

*Shame*, by Salman Rushdie, is to be published by Jonathan Cape on September 8, price £7.95.



The catastrophe: throughout the war, hourly radio bulletins described the glorious triumphs of the Western regiments in the East. On that last day, at eleven a.m., the radio announced the last and most spectacular of these feats of arms; at noon, it curiously informed its audience of the impossible: unconditional surrender, humiliation, defeat. The traffic stood still in city streets. The nation's lunch remained uncooked. In the villages, the cattle went unfed and the crops unwatered despite the heat.

Chairman Iskander Harappa, on becoming Prime Minister, correctly identified the national reaction to the astounding capitulation as one of just rage, fuelled by shame. What calamity could have befallen an Army so rapidly? What reversal could have been so sudden and so total as to turn victory into disaster in a mere sixty minutes?

'Responsibility for that fatal hour', Iskander pronounced, 'lies, as it must, at the top'. Policemen, also dogs, surrounded the home of ex-President Shaggy within fifteen minutes of this decree. He was taken to jail, to be tried for war crimes; but then the Chairman, reflecting, once again, the mood of a people sickened by defeat and yearning for reconciliation, for an end to analyses of shame, offered Shaggy a pardon in return for his acceptance of house arrest. 'You are our dirty laundry', Iskander told the incompetent old man, 'but, lucky for you, the people don't want to see you beaten clean upon a stone'.

There were cynical people who sneered at this pardon; that is needless-to-say, since all nations have their nihilists. These elements pointed out that Iskander Harappa had been the principal beneficiary of the civil war that ripped his country in half; they spread rumours of his complicity in the whole sad affair. 'Shaggy Dog', they muttered in their shabby dens, 'was always an ugly fact of life'. The Chairman treated them with contempt.

At a rally attended by two million people, Iskander Harappa unbuckled his shirt. 'What have I to hide?' he shouted. 'They say I have benefited; is this advantage? Is this luck? My people, your hearts are scarred by grief; behold, my heart bears the same wounds as yours.' Iskander Harappa tore off his shirt and ripped it in half; he bared his hairless breast to the cheering, weeping crowd. (The young Richard Burton once did the same thing, in the film *Alexander the Great*. The soldiers loved Alexander because he showed them his battle scars.)

Some men are so great that they can be unmoved only by themselves. The defeated Army needed new leadership; Isky packed off the discredited old guard into early retirement, and put Raza Hyder in control. 'He will be my man.'



General Raza Hyder inherited from his predecessor a lugubrious seven-foot ADC named Major Shuja, and also an army so unversed by its defeat in the former East Wing that it could no longer win so much as a football game. Understanding the intimate relationship between sport and war, the new Commander-in-Chief took it upon himself to attend every possible athletic contest involving his boys, hoping to inspire the teams by his presence.

So it was that during the first months of his chieftancy Raza Hyder was present at the most remarkable series of humiliations in the annals of army sport, beginning with the legendary inter-services cricket game in which the Army XI lost all ten first-innings wickets without scoring a single run off the bat. Their Air Force opponents piled up a formidable reply, because the war had largely been an Army disaster, and so the airmen remained, for the most part, unaffected by the disgrace.

The Army cricketers finally lost the game by an innings and 420 runs: it would have been 419 except that one of the Army's second-innings runs was never completed, because the player in question appeared to lose heart in mid-sprint, stopped, scratched his head,

stared about distractedly, and failed even to notice when he was run out... Hyder witnessed, to, the hockey match in which the Navy boys scored forty times in eighty minutes while the soldiers stared glumly at their curved sticks as if they were rifles, such as the ones surrendered on the day of reckoning in the East; and at the new National Swimming Baths he saw with his own eyes a double tragedy, one Army diver never surfacing after botching a dive so completely that he preferred to drown rather than emerge from the waters of his shame, while another got himself in an even worse tangle, taking off from the high board and landing on his belly with a noise like a gunshot, bursting open like a paint-balloon and forcing the authorities to drain the pool so that they could tidy away his guts.

After this the mournful figure of Major Shuja presented itself to the General in his office and suggested that perhaps it would be better begging for pardon, sir, if the C-in-C Sahib would stay away from such events, as his presence was intensifying the jaws' shame and making matters worse than ever.

Son of a gun', Raza cried, 'how come the entire Army turned into a bunch of blushing women overnight?'

'The war, sir,' replied Shuja, speaking from the well of a desolation so profound that he no longer cared about his career prospects, 'and beg for pardon, General, but you weren't involved in that scrap.'

Now Raza understood that his troops were joined in the terrible

solidarity of their shared humiliation, and guessed at last why it was that none of his fellow officers had ever offered him a fizzy drink in the officers' mess. 'I thought it was jealousy,' he rebuked himself, and said to Shuja, who was waiting glumly at attention for the demotion his insolence deserved. 'O.K., Major, what's your solution?'

The unexpectedness of the question startled Shuja into honesty. 'Permission to speak frankly, sir?' Hyder nodded: 'Man to man. You, me and the gate post.'

'Then, beg for pardon, sir, but a return to Army rule. Takeover, sir.'

Hyder was amazed. 'Do people always talk treason in this town?'

The gloom surrounding the ADC thickened further. 'The General Sahib asked, sir, and I only said. Young officers are restless, sir, this Army town, is used to power, and sir, everyone knows what these politicos are like, no good, sir, not suitable, the officers remembered when they had respect, but now they feel so depressed, sir, seems like anyone can kick the Army around these days. Beg for pardon, sir.'

The devil with your coup', Hyder told him fiercely, 'the way things are right now half a dozen of Isky Harappa's ex-mistresses could take the whole Army apart.'

'Yes, sir,' Shuja said, and burst, astoundingly, into tears. General Hyder reminded himself that the young giant wasn't much over eighteen, and then his own notoriously over-active tear-ducts began to smart

The restoration of the Army's morale, it would be fair to say, was the crowning glory of Raza Hyder's career - it was a tougher job, in my opinion, than anything he undertook when President. How did he do it? He lost wrestling matches.

The morning after his conversation with Major Shuja he instructed the ADC to select opponents for him, mostly from the common soldiers, but also from a cross-section of the officers.

General Raza Hyder fought with one hundred and eleven soldiers and was thrashed by them all. He made no attempt to win, concentrating instead, on the far more difficult business of losing against opponents who had forgotten that it was possible to win; of losing, moreover, while giving the impression of struggling for victory with all his might.

The wrestling strategy of Raza Hyder gained him a double victory. It helped the Army to accept his leadership, because now he was united with his men in that macabre fellowship of shame. As Old Razor Guts was drop-kicked in the jaw, dumped on canvas with his ankles knotted round his neck, throttled by an infantryman's arm; as his ribs snapped and his arms left their sockets, the old popularity of the hero of Aansu was reborn, cleansed of the dust and anonymity of his Staff College years, it shone once again, like new.

Yes, Razor Guts was back, bigger than ever... but Raza had been after more than that, and his second purpose was also achieved, because as the soldiers in camp after camp participated in, or witnessed from

roaring ring-sides, the pulverization of the one genuine war hero left in the Army, they began to regain faith in themselves, they began to believe that if they were good enough to dump the General in the dirt they couldn't be such pathetic fighting men as they had come to imagine. After one year of wrestling Raza Hyder called a halt. He had lost both upper central incisors and sustained countless other injuries. 'I don't have to take this any more,' he told Shuja, whose air of permanent dejection (although somewhat reduced) now stood revealed as a personality flaw and not simply the product of the lost, and now almost forgotten, war.

'Tell those bastards,' Raza instructed him, 'that I expect all personnel to win every competition they enter from now on, or else.' There followed an electrifying improvement in Army sporting results.

Fortunately, however, I am only telling a sort of modern fairytale, so that's all right; nobody need get upset, or take anything I say too seriously. No drastic action need be taken, either.

What a relief.

General Peter strolling through a gallery of dancing red blobs; or about the TV chief who once told me solemnly that pork was a four-letter word; or about the issue of *Time* magazine (or was it *Newsweek*?) which never got into the country because it carried an article about President Ayub Khan's alleged Swiss bank account; or about the bandits on the trunk roads who are condemned for doing, as private enterprise, what the government does as public policy; or about genocide in Baluchistan; or about the recent preferential awards of State scholarships, to pay for postgraduate studies abroad, of the financial Jamsa party; or about the attempt to declare the sari an obscene garment; or about the extra hangings - the first for twenty years - that were ordered purely to legitimize the execution of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; or about why

Bhutto's hangman has vanished into thin air, just like the many street-urchins who are being stolen every day in broad daylight; or about anti-Semitism, an interesting phenomenon, under whose influence people who have never met a Jew willify all Jews for the sake of maintaining solidarity with the Arab states which offer Pakistan workers, these days, employment and much-needed foreign exchange; or about smuggling the boom in heroin exports, military dictators, venal civilians, corrupt civil servants, bought judges, newspapers of whose stories the only thing that can confidently be said is that they are lies, or about the apportioning of the national budget, with special reference to the percentages set aside for defence (huge) and for education (not huge), and for

overage.

What works as well as a review, though, is word of mouth, and in case anyone is reading this in Edinburgh, by word of mouth is that the best shows include the

Omekere Broadcasting Co, Foolfire 2,

Nola Rae, The Bogarts, Jack Klaff, He

Bloody Ha, and the Midland Revue Co.

Meanwhile, keep taking *The Scotsman*.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

Just dying  
to be  
noticed

Edinburgh  
The Fringe at the Edinburgh Festival is the most frightening mixture of naked capitalism and artistic Bohemianism. The artistic license is easier to understand; every group has put on the show it wants to present, whether it's knockout hospital student farce or deepest tragedy, with no concession to anyone. The capitalist element lies in the fact that each group is financially as much on its own as any new company hitching its way through the jungle of the City of London. No group is asked to appear on the Fringe. They have all chosen to be here. They desperately want artistic acclaim; they desperately need financial success.

So the furrowed brow on the director's face may mean either a small audience last night or the lack of next week's rent. The fact that make-or-break time is crushed into the three short weeks of the Festival makes the furrows deeper. They have worked hard to get here. (Some people work harder at the Fringe than at any other time in their lives: go into any Fringe venue during the day and you are almost certain to find one or two bodies flat out, getting their sleep for a couple of days.) And there is as much hope and fear packed into these three weeks as in a whole Broadway season or ten years in the West End.

I bumped into a man yesterday who is putting on a show called Iron Age at the Abbey Laird Hall. 'It's set in Celtic Britain about 3,000 years ago and although the tribal events are ostensibly about those times, it's really about Britain today, and - well, I can't really describe it, but we know it's very good. I know it's very good. What we need desperately now is a review.'

I don't know whether the show is good or not. But I recognize that almost frightening hunger for a review. A review! The magic recipe for success. The difference between life and death. The appearance of *The Scotsman* each night, with its full page of Fringe stories, is awaited as eagerly as the Israelites might have awaited Moses' descent with the Ten Commandments; it would have known what an effect on their lives it would have.

Another man I bumped into (a lot of bumping into takes place here) was with a Cambridge review last year, which got a very good review at the end of the run. He's with a different show this year, but the same review company is getting good houses this year on the basis of last year's notice. His part seems hard to beat. I know the feeling. The first year instant Sunshine was here, the *Times* who came to see us on the last night. He said he enjoyed it very much, however, he wouldn't be writing a notice, as he'd only come for an enjoyable night off... the pain of that missing review.

I bumped into Mike Maran the other day - nice Scots folk singer, with his own show in a George Square basement. Just before opening night, he told me, the electrical safety man had come to inspect the wiring. Rooting around in cupboards and basement stairs for a missing fuse box, they had both managed to fall over and, near knock themselves out.

'I never carried a safety officer to his car before,' says Maran, 'and given him a cup of coffee before he fell well enough to drive off. Still, the whole incident gave me a new opening quarter of an hour for the show and the description of it went like a bomb. I was so excited that I took the rest of the show a bit too fast, and only learnt afterwards that the man from *The Scotsman* had been in the audience.'

*The Scotsman*? The review! It's worse than waiting for A-level results. Much worse, in the case of the company (nameless) of whom *The Scotsman* said the other day: 'This is a group with a dedicated following on the Fringe. It has to be said that it's hard to see why.' Still, I suppose they can always cut out the first sentence and pin it up, once the pain has worn off.

I bumped into Harvey of the Wallbangers. They had a very good review last year, and are spending their whole time looking for the same *Scotsman* reviewer. He has gone to ground and not even *The Scotsman* knows where he is. A review - that's all they want.

What works as well as a review, though, is word of mouth, and in case anyone is reading this in Edinburgh, by word of mouth is that the best shows include the

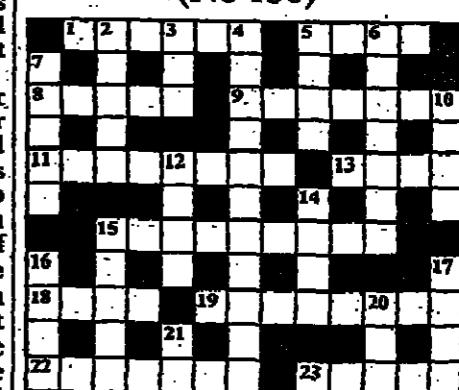
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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 136)



ACROSS

1 Faints (6) 2 Twits foolishly (5)

5 Cook (4) 3 Metal rock (3)

8 Lift (5) 4 Thin legs (3)

9 Intruder (7) 5 Small bay (4)

11 Drudge (8) 6 Sancton (7)

12 Worry (4) 7 Commerce (5)

13 Girl's escort (9) 10 Biblical pleaser (4)

15 Minority areas (8) 14 Misery (4)

16 Disappoint (3,4) 15 Scottish farmer (7)

22 Plastic (5) 16 Sailing vessel (4)

23 Clip (4) 17 Sacred song (5)

24 Ridicule (6) 18 Possessor (5)

21 School bedroom (4) 22 Animal doctor (3)

2

## FASHION

An ambitious fashion project designed to provide a showcase and selling outlet for some of Britain's best young designers opens in Kensington on September 1.

The work of more than 50 carefully selected, new designers will go on sale at Hyper Hyper, a complex of individually rented shop units for new designers to do their own trading. There is space for fashion shows and there will be displays of selected work from art colleges.

Hyper Hyper was conceived and set up by Lauren Gordon, who runs Antiquaries and a number of other fashion organizations, and Mike Bridge, who formerly ran Maitreya and Midsession. Lauren explains: "There is a huge amount of talent coming out of art colleges in Britain but it is often unrepresented and hard for a new designer to get a break. At present, with money tight, boutiques which might once have gambled on designs by new names tend to stick to people they know."

"If we are going to recognize the talent in the country we must draw it together so that it can be seen. The virtue from the designers' point of view is that they rent a unit with all overheads included so they know exactly where they stand. Mike and I will ensure that everything is run professionally - very often new designers just do not have the experience to run a business on highly professional lines. Although the designers are part of an umbrella organization, they have their own shopfronts and their own names listed."

The designers selling at Hyper Hyper include: Lee Tan, Barbara de Vries, the Camden Set, Dexter Wong, Ellis Flyte who designed the costumes for *Dark Crystal* and Caroline Ervis who has been selling to Parkers'.

Lauren explains: "We selected people very carefully to represent a cross-section of the kind of ideas and creativity around and to demonstrate the high quality of young British design. We tend to have people who have been working for a little while because we want to be certain our designers have got their production worked out."

Lee Tan, who left the London College of Fashion two years ago and has been selling to Whistles since, explains why he is taking a unit at Hyper Hyper: "For Whistles I do a collection designed for their kind of customer. I want to do other things and establish my name. I believe that within an organization which will attract attention I will be noticed and create exactly the kind of clothes I want for different kinds of people."

This is not the first project set up to focus on and provide an outlet for our young designers. Two years ago Steve Hudson set up New Masters, a shop on the King's Road, where he sells the work of designers he and his wife judge particularly good. More recently Caroline Costes set up the Amalgamated Talent group of young designers, staging twice yearly shows for buyers and press.

The Hackney Fashion Centre, set up to stimulate the fashion industry in a variety of ways, puts on exhibitions of work by design students leaving college and they are now developing courses in setting up a business for young designers.

The value of all these projects is that they will help to establish an identity for young designers in one place, whereas they have tended to be scattered around in small workshops and studios, hard to find and even harder to view as a corporate group with a contribution to fashion.

Another of the problems which has dogged young designers emerging from college is the emphasis on the way they produce gimmicks and curiosities rather than clothes with a wide application. Certainly this is a way they have been much presented in the fashion press and the image has surely made it harder for them to get jobs in an industry where idiosyncrasy is mistrusted. It has been galling to watch some of our most talented youngsters being snapped up by foreign companies who do appreciate the individualism they have learnt in our colleges.

Central to the success the young designer projects have is the attention they get from the fashion press. Fashion journalists are primary purveyors of conventional wisdom on what is happening, stimulate new interests and demands and give the seal of approval to certain styles.

The point made by Lauren Gordon is that Hyper Hyper should provide a centre where the best of young design exists and that this should help to make the press value it as a definite part of the fashion business.

So the fashion press plays a vital part in helping young designers to succeed, and at this point it seems relevant to ask how those who write on fashion are equipped for the responsible job of communicating the subject.

There are very few courses for aspirant fashion journalists. While the importance of a highly specialized, exacting training for those producing fashion is acknowledged and a good deal of money is put into teaching them, no such value is apparently placed on the skill with which the fashion press performs. Many people now doing the job have come from general journalism; others have come from public relations or different parts of the fashion business and have a thorough grounding in fashion, but virtually none of the journalistic skills to do the job thoroughly.

Many are good at what they do, but it is clear that others are handicapped by their lack of training.

So as a lecturer in journalism on one of the very few fashion communication courses which exist, at the London College of Fashion, the challenge to us has been to try and devise a curriculum which blends the knowledge of fashion with the journalistic skills necessary.

The course, which has been of one year's duration and is now to extend to two years under the new DATEC scheme, is an option slotted into a detailed fashion course covering design, fashion appreciation, the sociology of fashion, how the industry works, beauty therapy and cosmetics as well as other general subjects.

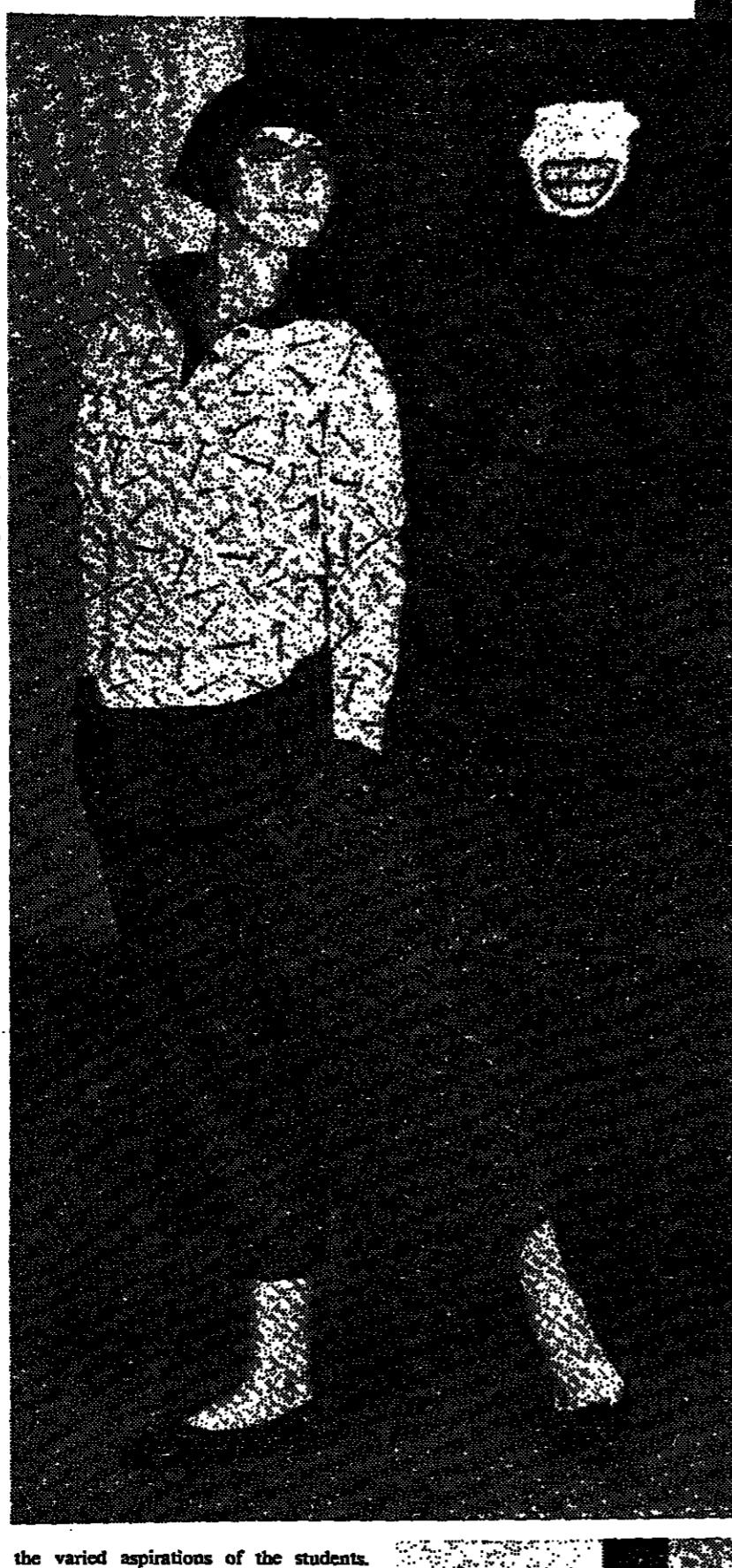
Michael Talboys, head of design at LCF, who will oversee the DATEC fashion writers' course, sees his job as developing a critical eye for fashion and encouraging students to question whether writers in the press are giving a comprehensive and accurate picture of contemporary design and ideas. He explains: "Students tend to take what they see in the press as gospel and to assume they should copy. But in my view a lot of fashion writers get stuck on their favourite designers and do not represent the industry properly."

"This can make it very difficult for new designers to break into the charmed circle, and it means fashion is presented in a limited way."

The journalism teaching is woven into the curriculum and the question loomed, when I first began teaching, how best to organize a syllabus which would provide a basic grounding in writing, researching, interviewing and investigative reporting, which I believe is essential for any area of journalism, and at the same time satisfy

As a new term for design students gets under way, last year's trainees are taking their first steps in the commercial world. Guest writer Angela Neustatter looks at the prospects in store for them

## Having designs on the future



the varied aspirations of the students. Dreams ranged from a prestige job on a glossy magazine, to fashion trade papers, local and national newspapers and women's magazines, with a couple of pairs of eyes set on subculture publications.

There are, on each course, some 30 hopefuls who come with plenty of enthusiasm and, generally, very little realism about what the process of becoming a fashion journalist entails. They ask, somewhat hopefully, how soon they will be styling photographs and attending press shows.

Instead they are expected to read a selection of newspapers and magazines critically and carefully to examine how the news in general as well as fashion material is covered. This way they develop a knowledge of how to put together a range of subjects which can be useful if they are expected to cover an industrial fashion story which may require solid research and writing rather than fashion adjectives.

They then spend a chunk of the first term learning to write short, sharp news stories as an exercise in presenting material concisely and compellingly before they get their marching orders and go out to cover a fashion show, exhibition or designer collection.

During the year they go to Paris to cover the *prêt-à-porter* collections; they go out on work experience and they produce a magazine. They also do in-depth research, research projects and they are expected to initiate their own ideas for articles. The idea is to stimulate them into looking at the way fashion is tackled and to see how they read and to spot overblown writing and coverage which provides very little information. They are expected to develop the confidence to contribute something original when they get work.

It is difficult within the closed environment of a college to gauge how acceptable students will be when they venture into the outside world, but it has been cheering to find a good many ending up in enviable jobs. For all that they are critical of the course and rightly so, while generally acknowledging that it has been

absorbed the subject. It also meant that the journalism being learnt in theory could be applied to covering college fashion shows.

Alison Hayward who works for Angela Kennedy on *Good Housekeeping* believes students would not have coped with her job without the training and she says: "I came straight from school to college. I don't think I could have contributed at all without the course. But I believe the course needs to be more concerned with writing practice and learning how to set up photo sessions and put pages together."

From the other side Sally Adams, editor of *Harriet Jagger*, working as assistant to Sally Bampton on *The Observer* and a freelance column for *Blitz* magazine, says: "The course trained me into being sure of what I wanted to do. Going to shows and exhibitions and having to write them up was a valuable taste of what the job is really about."

"But there should have been hours devoted to journalism skills and fashion appreciation, with fewer other subjects thrown in. I feel I could have come away a great deal more accomplished than I was and I did have to struggle when I started this job. But when I applied for the job the fact that I had done the course, that I had some idea what fashion journalism is about, was a help."

Jane Eastoe, now working on *Ms London* and doing some freelance fashion writing and styling, says: "Being in a college where fashion is being studied by designers and people who will go into industry, created an atmosphere where you



Above: BODY MAP'S cream and black for autumn, designed by Steve Stewart and David Holah. Hand-knitted cropped cotton top £35, turtleneck skirt from Josephine 6 Sloane Street, SW1. Brown £25 South Molton Street, W1; Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Plain Clothes, Nottingham; Please Yourself, Birmingham; Corniche, Edinburgh; Mirror Mirror, Dublin. Birkenstocks health sandals £27.95 from Natural Shoe Store, 21 Neal Street, WC2; 325 King's Road, SW3; 22 North End Road, W14. Backdrop by Brian Bolger of The Cloth.

Left: LA PALETTE'S workwear, designed by Corinne Drewery and Jill Tattemall. Cropped cotton jersey spanner print top £32, cropped by print trousers £40, also black, grey, brown from Joanne's Tarn, 288 King's Road, SW3; La Brun, Bournemouth; Street Clothes, Leeds; Lucinda Byre, Liverpool; Shirt, £16.99, Warehouse branches; Pumps, £12.99, Sacha branches. Backdrop by David Band of The Cloth.

Right: LSK'S unstructured forms, designed by Lee Tan. Midnight blue jacket, approx £40, slim skirt £48.50, sizes 8-14, from Whistles, 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3 (p & p £2); 1 Thayer Street, W1 and branches. Bow beret and backcloth by Helen Manning of The Cloth. Jester tights £7.95 from Liberty. Leather and stamped suede courts £39, Rider, 116 Long Acre, WC2 and branches. Palette mirror £14.50 from a selection at Practical Styling, 16-18 St Giles High Street, nr Centre Point, W1.



Left: ZWEI's asymmetric cuts, designed by Fiona Dealey and Greta Meller Marcovitz. Tubular wool skirt £70 in cream, red, black, mustard, grey from Whistles branches. Rovely, 100-102 Old Church Street, W1; The Vestry, South Molton Street, W1; Pygmalion, North Wales; Roupache, Edinburgh. Slashneck top £39 from Roxy and Splash, Dorset Street, W1. Chain bracelet from Detail, 49 Endell Street, WC2.

Shadow stripe tights by Charnos. Leeds: Hudson & Hudson, Cardiff. Roman leather sandals £12.99, Sacha branches. Crackle-finish table £79. Practical Styling, 16-18 St Giles High Street, W1.

Styling by Chrissie Painell. Hair by Jo O'Sullivan at Burlingtons, 1 Blandford Street, W1. Photographs by RUSSELL V. MALKIN.

Forming a design team has become a popular way to get a foot on the first rung of the commercial ladder. Ex-students wanting to set up on their own can spread the costs of workshops and exhibition stands, and give each other moral support.

The Cloth is a group of four textile printers who left the Royal College of Art this summer and are finding work in a variety of outlets. The record cover of Spandau Ballet's recent album *True*, above, features one of David Band's figurative designs, and he has worked on fashion fabrics for Jeff Banks.

Fraser Taylor did the cover for next month's *Design* magazine and Chatters have just commissioned him to do some T-shirt designs. Brian Bolger is illustrating for magazines and planning a trip to show their work to design studios in Paris.

Practical Styling displayed their high-tech furniture against The Cloth's backdrops recently and Terence Corrigan is interested in using their designs for "soft" office furnishings and in exhibiting Helen Manning's paintings. She is the most fashion-oriented (and the only girl) of the group and currently has a selection of screen-printed clothes in Demach, Beck Street.

The Cloth, 27-29 Union Street, Southwark, SE1. Telephone: 01-923 5794.

Christine Painell

PROBLEM: The "smile" lines around my eyes and mouth are becoming very noticeable. Can I do anything to reduce them?

SOLVER: Charles of the Ritz has your problem solver: Age Zone Controller. It visibly reduces facial lines and helps stop new lines forming. It is lightweight and quickly absorbed. It can even be worn under make-up. You and your mirror will see yourself looking younger than ever.



TALK TO YOUR CHARLES OF THE RITZ CONSULTANT - SHE'S YOUR PROBLEM SOLVER WITH PRESCRIBED SKIN CARE.

Charles of the Ritz

### Where to go in London to buy ex-student designs

New Masters, 336 King's Road, SW3. Designed as a street-level fashion gallery.

Hyper Hyper, 26-40 Kensington High Street, W8. Opens September.

188a King's Road, SW3. Currently stocking the English Eccentrics collection. New designer featured every three months, also choose the shop's interior image.

Review, 81 King's Road, SW3. Stock Sue Clowes, Jenny Barnard, Empire Shirts, Michelle Chaptown.

Demos, 47 Beauchamp Street, W1. Well-known for Richard Ostell and Elaine Oxford. Opening a menswear shop opposite in Upper James Street in early September.

Chatters, 22 South Molton Street, W1. Anne Smith for New Masters and own label collection.

Issue at Rider, 116 Long Acre, WC2. The avant-garde shoe shop stocks designs by Chris Tackam, John Bellwood, Russell Firth and others in specially-designed basement in Covent Garden.

Alternative Clothes Show, Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, SW3.

A quarterly sale of clothes to the public, including designs by Vivienne Westwood, Sue Clowes and Dariajana Gilroy. Autumn sale: October 6-8.

Kensington Market, 49/53 Kensington High Street, W8.

Extremes, Brighton, Square, Bexhill, Katze, Bristol, Cossacks, Windsor, Hudson & Hudson, Cheltenham, The End, Jaffa, Street Level, Burton on Trent, Cheltenham, Edinburgh and Newcastle; Other Clothes, Leeds; X Clothes, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds.

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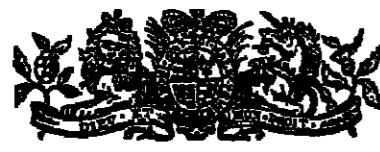
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**THE TIMES  
DIARY**
**Unfraternal**

The Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, one of those most likely to succeed Menachem Begin as Prime Minister, faces severe personal embarrassment if a planned international march goes ahead in Jerusalem on September 18. The march, in commemoration of last year's Beirut massacres, is being organized principally by American anti-Zionists. They include Professor Richard Arens, the minister's brother. Other convenors of the march include the former US Attorney-General Ramsey Clark, and Bernadette McAliskey.

**Wrong type**

Norris McWhirter, editor of *The Guinness Book of Records*, is searching for the most rejected book in history. He has appealed to publishers to help him to verify a claim from the New York writer, Steven Goldberg, that his book, *The Inevitability of Patriarchy*, is the most shunned book ever to have been printed. It had been turned down 69 times by 55 publishers before someone finally accepted it. The only record of this sort previously noted was held by W. E. Owens, who received 173 rejection slips before he finally gave up sending round his manuscript.

**Underwhelmed**

The *New Statesman* thinks it may have found another record in rejection from its close study of *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*. The magazine notes that Kathy Wilson, the Labour general election candidate in Isle of Wight, received just 2.4 per cent of the vote. "We think," ventures the *Statesman*, "this is the lowest ever achieved by a Labour candidate in any parliamentary election." In the election, the book shows, Wilson's performance was bettered by, among others, the National Front candidate in Newham South (3.7 per cent), the Communist in Rhondda (2.8), and the ecologist in Ogmore, mid-Glamorgan (2.9).

• The 1983/4 syllabus of extra-mural courses at the University of Cardiff offers one which "will explore the various problems connected with the nature and effectiveness of arguments". Sweetly it notes: "No prior experience in the subject is required".

BARRY FANTONI


**Suffolk punch**

I forsook the Notting Hill Festival [again] this year for ethnic celebrations amid the quiet calm of the Suffolk reed-marsches. At Snape Maltings the closing concert in the Proms season was presented by an exuberant group of young blacks called Enkome, formed in the troubled St Paul's district of Bristol. In the first half a nine-man band presented an ear-splitting selection of high-life, reggae, love-rock and rasta music. The audience in the 57 seats suffered profound culture shock, and several produced little score-reading torches to study their programmes again, to check what on earth they had let themselves in for. The second half, of drummers and dancers flamboyantly recreating west African rhythms, was more to their taste. Mrs PHS, a fastidious critic, pronounced the show good enough for Sadler's Wells, while a few Suffolk matrons at the finale took to their feet and wagged their hips like Ghanaian market mamas. I thought this very encouraging.

**Liquid assets**

Foreign debts are driving Brazilians to drink. A bar named External Debt has been opened opposite the administrative centre of the Banco do Brasil. Promotional leaflets distributed to the bank's staff say: "Now we cannot pay, let's drink". The 10 per cent tip added to the bar's bills is overstamped in red: "Debt service charge".

From my international menu I can report that my colleague David Hewson had to go no further than the Aplurdonian Restaurant, Caledonian Road, to find "Live kebabs and chickens" on the bill of fare. Roderic Walkington dropped me a card from Corsica as soon as he was offered "Grilled Old Salt" and "Corsican Pork Bitchen". The Rev Ivo Scott-Oldfield reports that on the beginning of the month, the pudding was "Fête aux fraises". Christopher Adams found a restaurant in Temple Avenue, EC4 which lists: "Les Poisons", and Greville Havenhand says that at Istanbul Airport he was invited to try "Terminal Sap". You may think there's an end to it, but you would be wrong.

PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

# Darlings, you're not quite as wonderful as you think



Wesker: "Individual opinions magnified by print"

Fenton: demanding the right to be wrong

There is an excellent article, written with elegance and passion, in the current *Listener*, by Arnold Wesker, it is a formidable, fair and logically argued presentation of the theatre's case against the critics, and I have never seen it better done, or more worth replying to. Normally, I would not waste five minutes on the theatre's complaints about criticism, particularly the complaints of Mr. Wesker, who usually gives the impression that he believes the critics are engaged on a diabolical conspiracy to prevent the truth about his genius from reaching the world. But this time he has drawn up a real indictment, with real arguments, and landed some powerful blows.

His article is very loosely tied to a book of collected criticisms by Mr. James Fenton (theatre reviewer of *The Sunday Times*), but he is, rightly, concerned to make a general case, not to find particular fault with Mr. Fenton. Before I get to grips with his case, I must summarize it.

"Newspaper reviews", he says, "render the artist victim of a dangerous deception... reviews are merely individual opinions whose importance is magnified out of proportion by print... like a teacher's report. Teachers must always be right, they've been appointed. The child can only ever be wrong."

This deception, he argues, is "regards artistic activity as presumptuous". Living artists, he says, "work in a continual state of original sin from which only a good review can redeem them... The reviewer is St George, print his sword! The reader, who thrills to a good thrashing, is on his side before he begins." Mr. Wesker goes on to instance a woman of his acquaintance who had admired his work for 25 years but did not go to see his most recent play, *Caritas*, because of the unfavourable review it had received from Mr. Fenton, who "wrote in such a way that I felt it was not for me". (To Mr. Wesker, I recommend the reply of de Gaulle when Soustelle complained that all his friends were attacking him for supporting the General's Algerian policies: "Change vos avis".)

Then Mr. Wesker challenges a central claim made by Mr. Fenton, and I think by most critics in one form or another (certainly I agree with it myself - Mr. Fenton was, incidentally, my successor as theatre critic of *The Sunday Times*). Mr. Fenton demands "the right to be wrong, the right to be unfair, the right to be overenthusiastic". And Mr. Wesker asks: "At whose expense?", and goes on to say that "others pay a hidden price" for the critic's luxury.

Furthermore, Mr. Wesker's portrait of the gifted artist, poor-mouthed by the critics, starving in a garret, or even hanging himself from its beams ("Two years of work wiped out... cracked confidence, pain..."), besides being subject to the same test of even-handedness as the previous point (nobody ever heard a playwright rejoicing at his new-found prosperity, declaring that the full houses from which he is coining money were filled by the words of the delightful, generous, supportive critics), misses a crucial point. What goes on behind the

scenes is, in all the senses of the phrase, no business of the critic. His duty is to deal with what comes over the footlights, and whether his review helps to establish or diminish a reputation or an income he is not to concern himself with such matters; that way self-corruption lies.

But there are more important arguments in Mr. Wesker's case. His first significant fallacy is his attitude to the influence of the critics. His foolish friend who stayed away was clearly influenced by an adverse review, but I must tell Mr. Wesker, difficult though it may be for him to believe it, that Mr. Fenton, having written his review, did not go and stand outside the box office with a machine-gun threatening to mow down anyone attempting to buy tickets for the play. And Mr. Wesker certainly won't believe this, but critics are not Manichees; though they are pleased when patrons buy tickets for plays they have praised, they are not at all upset when the same patrons buy tickets for plays they have excoriated.

Now will the theatre believe (Mr. Wesker says that "Every time a new, young critic takes over we brace ourselves fearing he is going to flex his muscles on us") that within about three weeks of taking up a critical appointment (during which he lambasts everything that moves) every critic starts to enter theatres on his knees, praying hysterically for something even half-way to tolerable that he can write about. The fact is that almost everything in the theatre is grossly overpraised by the critics, precisely because it is impossible to spend a wholly negative professional life and survive intact. (It was the relentless negativity in *plays* that finally drove me to leave the theatre, however disgusted, and I shall meet. A critic's duty is first to the truth as he sees it ("and it shall follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man"), second to his readers; but to the theatre, however disgusted, and enraged, the theatre may be at the fact, not at all.)

This argument can never end, but there is a reason for the *perpetuum mobile*. For the last fallacy in Mr. Wesker's case is his implicit belief - that critics are subversives, that they have obligations to it. But criticism is not in any way part of the theatre; for good or ill, it is part of journalism, and never the twain shall meet. A critic's duty is first to the truth as he sees it ("and it shall follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man"), second to his readers; but to the theatre, however disgusted, and enraged, the theatre may be at the fact, not at all.

I.C. Worsley, one of the finest of modern theatre critics, summed it all up when he said that theatre and critic could never be lasting friends, because they worked from different premises, which are embodied in their respective mottoes. The theatre's, he wrote, can be seen in letters of gold above every dressing-room door, and it reads "Darling, you were wonderful". But the critic, "as he dips his ill-paid pen into the ink, looks up at the poker-work motto on his desk, which reads 'Don't kid yourself, Keats died of

of the playwright's starving wife and nine children.

But there is another sense in which Mr. Wesker misunderstands the critics' influence. Reviewing London plays for London audiences, there are about a dozen critics whose views command attention. Very, very rarely indeed do they agree, but let us say that they are unanimous on the striking elements of play X by playwright Z, and with one accord characterize it as *brilliant*. It closed *instantly*, and Mr. Wesker brings in a coroner's verdict of murder by the critics. Is it not more likely that if a dozen people of widely different ages, politics, philosophies, outlooks, tastes, tempers, even sexes, agree that the play was *brilliant*, it actually was *brilliant*, and the true verdict should have been suicide by the theatre while of unsound mind?

"Reviewers," says Mr. Wesker, "like to delude themselves that they have a public who trusts them. But did anyone change papers because Fenton took over from Levin?" I've no idea, but the "delusion" is true for all that. No individual critic can have an influence on theatre attendances unless his readers have come to feel that he likes the kind of play they like themselves, and dislikes the kind they would wish to avoid.

Sir Harold Hobson was a more influential critic on *The Sunday Times* than I was on the *Daily Mail* because a higher proportion of his readers shared his tastes. Mr. Wesker, of course, may reply that he is talking only about the critic's influence on art, and that he is indifferent to such commercial considerations as the number of tickets sold; but if he does say that I shall extend my right index finger along the side of my nose, and wink with the other eye.

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Robert Fisk

# The strife before the storm?

Everyone in Beirut had known it was coming. The newspapers had again been talking of civil war and it was an open secret that the largely Muslim population of west Beirut had rearmmed. An American diplomat observed cynically a few days ago that things could not be worse. "We went into Lebanon and tried to prop up Gemayel," he said. "And now..." He placed his hand horizontally with his lower lip. "And now," he said, "we're in alligators up to here."

Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, may actually believe that his secret meetings in Paris with Druse and Shia Muslim representatives have helped to win time for President Gemayel. But the evidence in Beirut these past two months has contradicted this. American diplomats in Beirut and Damascus now recognize that Gemayel's attempts to win the allegiance of his people have failed. They have yet to convince the State Department of this, least of all Mr. Reagan, who still regularly and blandly announces that the United States stands four-square behind Gemayel's government.

It went wrong from the start. Israel had decided that a friendly Phalangist administration in Lebanon was in its interest - and in Washington, Bashir Gemayel was duly elected, almost immediately assassinated and thus bequeathed the succession to his brother, Amin. Amin might just have performed a miracle, binding his broken country together with compassion and visible success. But, faced with the intransigence of the Syrians - the first nation to realize his weakness - and Israel's demands for closer cooperation and friendship, he could neither break free from his Phalangist roots nor persuade his people to trust him.

While Chaffic Wazzan, Lebanon's Sunni Muslim prime minister, grew increasingly concerned at the ascendancy of both Shia and Druze Muslims, Gemayel began to surround himself with old Phalangist comrades, with party apparatchiks who still believed that the old Lebanon of Christian Maronite ascendancy and feudal rule must be restored. Gemayel had thousands of American, French, Italian and British troops to put backbone into his regime. But his own power base contradicted this new-found prestige.

Italian troops guarding the Palestinian refugee camps, were ordered to protect the civilians living there from any form of attack or harassment. Yet they found themselves powerless, to prevent Zaki Bouassif's Lebanese Democratic Bureau from raiding the camps, summarily arresting hundreds of people - often in the early hours of the morning - and taking them off to Beirut for questioning. The Lebanese security head-

quarters near the Museum became the scene of regular and brutal beatings of suspected "terrorists" or "subversives" or "anti-Lebanese elements". The authorities did arrest a few guerrillas, but they made no attempt to cure the Phalangist outfit.

President Gemayel was told of this by the ambassadors of the four powers coordinating troops to the peacekeeping force. The French envoy angrily told him that the activities of his own security authorities were sowing not just his own presidency but the reputation of French troops. Gemayel's advisers dismissed such complaints as "squeamish".

The trouble was that a new civil war had been gathering. Many of the Druze "Bashir's" allies have taken place in South al-Berka, the Shia stronghold of decaying houses and broken streets which became the centre of yesterday's fighting.

The Shia want a greater say in a new Lebanon. So do the Druse, which is why Walid Jumblat's militia have been refusing to accept Lebanese jurisdiction in the Chouf mountains, where the Israeli army leaves. The Syrians, delighted at Gemayel's ascendancy, have been stock-taking the costs, urging the Druse to ever greater resistance. The Israelis, who claim they want a strong and unified Lebanon under Gemayel, make no secret in private that Gemayel's chances of success are now almost impossible. Thus they have been allowing heavy arms to reach the Druze militias in their area. A friendly Druze federation is likely to be more secure than a wittering Lebanese statelet north of the Israeli front lines.

Lebanon may not have quite reached the end but it is the eleventh hour. Yesterday, true to its pledge, the American marine contingent responded to gunfire on its positions, but the Cobra gunships that swept over west Beirut will have cemented some dark ideas. To the Muslim and the Druze population, the Americans are now identified not just with Gemayel's government but with the Phalangist orthodoxy that lies behind it, with the *status quo*, with failure to reform Lebanon's social and political system.

Amin Gemayel himself is not a bad man; indeed, he is a man of remarkable integrity. But his advisers tell him that reform must come after sovereignty has been secured, and the Muslims realize that once the Maronite ascendancy is re-established, the need for reform will, in Christian eyes, grow correspondingly less important.

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Roger Scruton

# Turkey: a leader much maligned

A recent letter, addressed from a place of internment in Turkey, provoked the following remark in a *Times* leader: "It will now be difficult for the rest of the world to accept the government that emerges from the Turkish elections (if they are held) as genuinely representative of the Turkish people". It is, of course, always difficult to know when a government is "genuinely representative" of a people. Nevertheless, having just discussed the question of the elections with leaders of the main Turkish parties, I must protest, not only at the naivety of the editorial comment carried by *The Times*, but also at the distinguishment of the letter which prompted it.

When General Evren and his fellow officers took over the government of Turkey in September 1980, it was with considerable reluctance and after repeated and fruitless attempts to persuade the Prime Minister, Mr. Demirel, and his leading opponent, Mr. Ecevit, to cease the internecine strife which was tearing Parliament asunder and join together in a government of national salvation. Carefully organized "units of subversion" had brought Turkey to the brink of anarchy. 24 people were dying each day at the hands of terrorists, schools, universities and places of work were at a standstill and the atmosphere everywhere was one of apprehension and dismay.

The *Times* will certainly give Father Arzu a emotional farewell when they accept his resignation. He is still partly paralysed. His gift for languages has largely gone; he can understand what is said to him in a variety of languages but always replies in Spanish.

The new Superior General will have other issues apart from trying to decipher what the Pope wants. There are now about 26,000 Jesuits as opposed to 36,000 in 1965. Despite these losses, there is an increase in their numbers in India, Africa and Asia. Europe is no longer the numerical base of Catholicism; nor, for the future, its chief cultural inspiration. India alone has 27 per cent of all the young Jesuits in the world.

But though the loss of vocations is a serious problem, Father Pitau's report on the state of the order ends with a reminder of the need for affection for and loyalty to the Pope. "If ever we lose this characteristic of our vocation we will suffer for it and so will the people of God."

The Pope too intends showing the weight he attaches to this relationship. He will break precedent by going to Jesuit headquarters the day after the congregation opens to preside over Mass and address the electors.

The generals are far more popular than the politicians whom they ousted. And, whatever criticisms may be made of them, they seem determined to return the country to civilian government. They now face the enormous problem of achieving that objective, without exposing the country once more to the chaos that almost submerged it. Evren's solution has been to forbid the former politicians, who showed so little genuine concern for the nation's well-being, from returning to politics. He has therefore retained the right to veto parties and their members. Demirel, who refused to obey an injunction forbidding him to make political statements, has also been interned.

Demirel's supporters have remained active, attempting to form a party - the Great Turkey Party - through which to prepare the ground for Demirel's eventual resurgence. In order to make their meaning clear they adopted a flag bearing a picture of an iron hand (*denizci el*). The President, who perceived the meaning, vetoed the party.

No grief is more clamorous than that of the frustrated politician, and the long, whining letter which came to *The Times* protesting about the fate of the Great Turkey Party is no exception. Those familiar with Turkish politics should also feel little surprise at the letter's meanness. It even goes so far as to accuse General Evren of being prepared to countenance only those party leaders hand-picked by himself - an accusation repeated by *The Times*.

The freedom to form political parties was in fact withheld only from politicians associated with Turkey's recent disorder, together with those - such as fascists and communists - who lack the concept of legitimate opposition; and those - such as Islamic fundamentalists - who seek to renounce the Ataturkist principle of secular government. In the event only three parties were able to meet the deadline, two of them centre-right, the other centre-left. A fourth, the left-leaning Social Democracy Party, was crippled at the last minute, after 37 of its leaders had been vetoed - a move which, whether or not justified, was undeniably heavy-handed.

The intention of the veto has been not to end democracy but to protect democracy from those who have shown their disregard for it. The accusation that the resulting government will not be "genuinely representative" shows an astonishing indifference to the real political problems of Turkey. Indeed, one might discern in it the very same contempt for the needs of the Turkish people that animated Demirel during his last days of office.



Father Arzu, who has resigned because of ill health, welcomes the Pope to the Jesuits' headquarters in January last year. Right, Father Pitau, a possible successor who has the Pope's blessing

right to decide when the Jesuits would be allowed a General Congregation to elect their leader.</



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## NIBBLING AT BENEFITS

The level of social security payments to the poor and unemployed cannot be considered a "principle" in and of itself. How could that be when any amount currently paid is a thick compound of adjustments for inflation over the years plus some real growth which only with difficulty can be linked to the objective measurements of subsistence made in the first days of National Assistance in the 1940s? Besides, Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) local offices provide an array of discretionary payments for rent and heating and travel. They complicate the picture and make most statements about "the dole" a highly simplified account of the position of the elderly and indigent who depend on state assistance.

These considerations apply to all classes of beneficiary but as politicians of all parties have shown themselves aware, social security recipients differ in their public esteem. The elderly not only have votes and lobbyists but a range of formidable allies including several of the most venerable attractions of the upper house of Parliament. Children have no votes; they rely, shakily, on politicians' sense of family. When children become adolescent, their political interest declines further, until they become old enough to vote.

It is within this context that the DHSS is said to be studying a reduction in the benefits paid to young people both by adjusting the basic rate (currently £15.80 a week for 16-year-old living in the parental home) and cutting the level of subsistence tolerable

rental allowances payable both to 18-year-olds living at home and to all claimants living away from home. The motive for such a reduction is primarily to allow the DHSS to offer a meaty sacrifice on the altar of the Public Expenditure Survey Committee. Thus, from Whitehall's point of view, the merit of being seen to hurt (the Treasury is never convinced unless there are screams) but also, more important for the long run, to establish the viability of basic social benefits and do it for a group over which the political screams will not be too loud.

There are broader reasons for reviewing the level of payments to young people. Mrs Thatcher has raised the issue of the existence of a growing "culture" of youth unemployment where reliance on public doles has become an acceptable if not especially comfortable way of life. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has toyed with the theory that social security, at least for young people, is above the market clearing rate for youth jobs and so should be cut. This is fine as a theory but is short of experimental evidence; and there are qualifications to be added.

Going to work imposes various "non-wage" costs on both employer and employee which nullify any straight comparison of dole and take-home pay. Ministers also seem reluctant to accept that the remuneration in the low-wage jobs they want young people to take (where such jobs exist) may actually be below the level of subsistence tolerable

in a civilized society. Making unemployed 18 year olds hungry or depriving them of the cigarettes or occasional drink or whatever else the "excess" element in social security provides will not necessarily turn them into eager job-seekers and meek employees. On the contrary this could be a recipe for breakdown of social discipline.

Before the supplementary benefit paid to the young unemployed is singled out as an "easy" cut, the DHSS should be quite clear what it is doing. Many of these young unemployed live in households where social security is the staple income. Cutting benefits or rent allowances might not only hurt the poorest families but generate additional tensions between parents and their adolescent children.

The DHSS might think that, by simultaneously cutting contributions towards the rents of young people who have moved from the parental home, policy will keep families together. Such a result seems unlikely and moreover will act as a major check on the mobility of labour. That might be a realistic recognition of the convergence of regional unemployment rates but it flies in the face of ministerial rhetoric about people moving in search of jobs. To lock the young unemployed into low-income family settings could reinforce the very culture of dependency the Prime Minister is concerned about - and rightly, for it shades into one of poverty, criminality and informal tax-free employment.

## IRELAND'S INTROSPECTIVE INTERLUDE

Irish voters can be pardoned perplexity in the face of a referendum to amend the constitution so as to preclude the possibility of legalized abortion. Induced abortion is already prohibited in the Republic by an Act of 1861, which also controlled the matter in Britain until the passage of Mr David Steel's Bill in 1967. The law in the Republic permits no exceptions, statutory or judge-made. Such lawful terminations of pregnancy as are performed on Irish women are performed over the water. Official English statistics for 1981 showed 3,600 abortions for women with Irish addresses. The figure is thought to understate the true position.

It is not clear why it should be necessary to embed in the constitution a state of affairs that already exists, especially as there has been no sign of any credible challenge to it. It is even less clear what practical effect, if any, the proposed change would have. The political parties are not campaigning a mark of their embarrassment as well as the exhaustion of their funds. But there are plenty to take their place, lawyers, clergy, gynaecologists and obstetricians, replete with expert and contradictory advice. Underlying the argument is a virtual consensus that there should be no major relaxation of the present law. But there is sharp and socially divisive controversy about the advisability of this way of proceeding.

The campaign for entrenchment of the prohibition had its origin in American experience. Courts there had found reason in the constitution of the United States to set aside laws enforcing an unconditional ban to abortion. Ireland too has a written constitution which inscribes certain individual rights in the broadest terms. The Irish Supreme Court has shown some inclination to tread the constructionist path of its American cousin. It was by that route that the Republic's restrictive law on the sale of contraceptives came to be rewritten (after a fashion, by Mr Haughey when minister of health, offering "an Irish solution to an Irish problem").

There is also the European Court of Human Rights which, though it has no direct powers of enforcement, is happy to intervene in such matters, as evidenced by its censure of the Northern Ireland law relating to homosexual practices.

An organization was formed to block these possibilities, and it was enthused by the desire for a grand gesture to show that Ireland at least stood fast by the moral law when itself had fallen to the abortionists and even Catholic Spain was at risk. Hence the amendment.

The campaign rapidly gained momentum, discreetly as

sisted by the priesthood. In the tight electoral situation in which they found themselves last year and the year before the leaders of the two main political parties pledged themselves to forward the aims of the campaign. For Dr Fitzgerald this commitment, which he doubtless judged to be unavoidable, has been a sore embarrassment.

The hallmark of his first short period as prime minister was his "constitutional crusade" to purge the Irish constitution (de Valera's handiwork, 1937) of its confessional and blatantly irredentist elements, for the dual purpose of making it more fit for the plural democracy Ireland now purports to be and making it more palatable to unionist opinion in the North. Dr Fitzgerald sought thereby to further his long-term aim of promoting Irish unity by means of winning the trust and regard of Protestant fellow-Irishmen in Ulster.

That was Dr Fitzgerald's first premiership. His second began with the necessity to discharge a commitment to move in the contrary direction in a spectacular fashion. He wriggled. His law officers told him that the form of words introduced in a Bill by Mr Haughey as his expiring action was incompetent for its purpose. Dr Fitzgerald adopted that view and has spoken of "fatal defects" in the formular on one interpretation it might be held to admit abortion at any stage of pregnancy prior to the stage at which the foetus becomes capable of being born; on another interpretation it might outlaw methods of terminating the foetus. The bishops have avoided the role that a straight reversion to the past would have given them. The occasional bishop has let fly by equating, say, a Yes vote with "for the rights of God"; and some of the parochial clergy have sought to bind consciences from their pulpits (and seen a few of their parishioners walk out of the church in protest). But collectively the hierarchy has been neither volatile nor overbearing.

While proclaiming the moral law on behalf of their church and calling by implication for a decisive Yes, the bishops have gone out of their way to emphasize that they recognize the right of each person to vote according to conscience; and they have acknowledged that those who oppose the amendment are not necessarily in favour of relaxation of the law. The last point is a necessary correction of what the rougher campaigners are shouting. The bishops also have more to say than many about society's duty to alleviate the distress of women who may feel driven to seek abortion.

The bishops do not wish to be seen calling the tune or swinging their croziers. Nor are they, nor have they, the need to. Their conduct, the courteous though pained remonstrances of the Protestant church bodies, the absence from the fray of most of the more inflammatory politicians, and the low level of public engagement, may help to limit the ill effects on Irish political society of this introspective interlude. Moreover, the campaign is helping to establish the common position. They neither seek nor approve an open abortion policy such as has become established in England. They differ from the prevalent Roman Catholic teaching in taking a somewhat less restrictive view of the circumstances in which termination of pregnancy may be permissible in the interests of the woman. They

resent the attempt to write into the constitution, a document common to all citizens, the moral position of one church however dominant its position. This is the first time in the history of the state that the Protestant churches have taken concerted action on a politicized issue. They have been rebuffed by the parliament and are likely to be by a majority in the referendum.

The professor of pastoral theology in Trinity College Dublin has said that most Protestants will feel somewhat alienated in the state if the amendment goes through. That may be pitching it a bit high. But the feeling of revisiting an earlier, more clerical phase of Irish independence is tangible, and for some oppressive.

It must be said however that the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have avoided the role that a straight reversion to the past would have given them. The occasional bishop has let fly by equating, say, a Yes vote with "for the rights of God"; and some of the parochial clergy have sought to bind consciences from their pulpits (and seen a few of their parishioners walk out of the church in protest). But collectively the hierarchy has been neither volatile nor overbearing.

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## Getting it down on paper

From Mr Brian Clouston

Sir, This country imports over 90 per cent of its forest products, much of it in the form of paper and pulp for papermaking, at the huge annual cost of £2.5bn. Current world predictions indicate that available timber will become scarce by the turn of the century with major suppliers, such as the United States, ceasing export of forest products altogether.

In Scandinavia plans now in hand will turn large tracts of forest land over to the production of biomass to meet energy needs. Russia has reacted to market forces already by doubling the price of exported timber.

Is it not time for Government to take a serious look at three related aspects of our nation's timber and paper industries?

First, in the knowledge that timber for papermaking will be extremely scarce by the end of this century, to look again at planting the millions of wasted areas in upland Britain, and perhaps also at an urban forestry programme. We now export pulpwood to Scandinavia so there can't be much wrong with the product we grow.

Secondly, to increase efforts in recycling waste paper. Britain currently leads Europe in this field, but more salvage could be achieved and more recycling plants built.

Thirdly, by examining the use of straw cellulose in papermaking.

Denmark produced quality paper from straw. The technology is available, so is the straw, in vast quantities.

By reinvesting money, gained from the sale of state-owned assets in the nation's timber, paper and salvage industries massive savings could be achieved in imports and many thousands of permanent jobs created.

There was something of this philosophy in Roosevelt's "new deal"; the Conservation Corps planted hundreds of thousands of acres of trees on America's wasted acres, engaging the services of three-quarters of a million unemployed. Mrs Thatcher's Government should now consider a similar programme of investment in the creation of a renewable resource for Britain.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN CLOUSTON,  
Immediate Past President,  
The Landscape Institute,  
12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.  
August 22.

## Spirit of Helsinki

From Lord Beswick

Sir, Admittedly I judge from television pictures and press reporting, but am I entirely wrong in thinking that there was something significantly good about that gathering at Helsinki - the extra appreciative spectators and the effort of those competitors from over 100 different countries.

Could it not be rewarding to have a study in some depth of the features of that international event? For example, the communist successes seem to result from a quite deliberate policy of directing human effort into athletic experience. Is that being done elsewhere with considerable success?

Then it would also seem that the USA successes were disproportionately gained by their coloured citizens. Is this entirely due to some superior physical attribute of the Negro or are the white majority, in the main, motivated by different factors?

Also, despite some bumping and spiking, I for one got the impression of really heart-warming honest effort and sportsmanship which contrasted sharply with the squiffy bad temper which one can see among some of the actual or aspiring millionaires at Wimbledon.

In Britain, one day, when we have given up the idea of finding social salvation by cutting the PSBR and furthering privatization, we shall have to concentrate more on improving the quality of life. The study I suggest of that experience in Helsinki might well yield useful clues.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK BESWICK,  
House of Lords.  
August 16.

## Religion and ratings

From Mr Paul Neuburg

Sir, On the question of the ratings problem of ITV's religious programmes, Mr Angus Wright, Head of Religious Programmes at Television South, writes (August 22): "No doubt the apparent progressive rundown in resources and production values of the principal occupants of the 6 pm Sunday slot has contributed to the negative ratings situation there."

As editor of *Credo*, the principal occupant of ITV's Sunday 6 pm slot (till now), I would like to assure Mr Wright that there has been no progressive rundown of resources available to the programme. Whether or not the change from documentary to analytical-type programmes is a running down of production values is a matter of opinion. A wide range of people, from our religious advisers to the overwhelming majority of viewers who write in, do not appear to think so.

Its effect on the size of the viewership can, however, be assessed from the ratings. These show that in the past programme as defined by the news it had its new format, it has done every bit as well in the face of competition as have religious programmes that have carried on in the documentary style.

Last autumn, when *Credo* was

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Film makers appeal for support

From Mr Lindsay Anderson

on its vast home market) of the American film and television industry.

France is investing nearly £70m in support of the production, distribution and exhibition of French films; as a result its cinemas are prospering. Direct and indirect Government support in Germany amounts to over £40m. Sweden manages £3m. Yet the British Government allows (and for how much longer?) our National Film Finance Corporation £1.5m annually. And the Eady Fund continues to shrink.

It is habitual to accuse artists of impracticality and self-indulgence. These are precisely the charges we level against governments and other political organisations which have failed - and which continue to fail - so significantly to tackle the problems of British film production and to support British film makers.

This Government, pride itself on its economic policies and hardness of head, has publicly expressed its belief in the continued existence of a British film industry.

But these isolated victories do not make an industry. To continue to contribute and to compete internationally, the British film industry must have a firmly established, nationally funded National Film Finance Corporation. We must have a reconstituted Eady Fund. Only continuity of production can guarantee continuity of achievement.

British film makers are not lame dogs. They represent an asset of proven talent, vitality and profitability - which is folly to sell off to America at bargain prices. In terms of national pride and prestige, as well as significance to the entire British people, films are certainly as important as theatre.

There are some remedial steps which only inertia can delay.

The Eady Levy should immediately be extended to all sources of film exhibition. We live in the video age now. More people are seeing and enjoying and being affected by films than ever before. Yet only 3 per cent of the films viewed in this country are now being seen in cinemas. Is it not ludicrous that only cinemas should contribute to the Eady Fund?

The levy should be extended immediately to manufacturers and distributors of blank video tape, as is being done elsewhere with considerable success.

Much more fundamental, and much more important, is the function of the National Film Finance Corporation, its survival and its necessity for a continuing British film industry. Our European competitors and (sometimes) friends have long recognized that some organization of this kind is essential if their film makers are to survive. And survive not merely domestic economic hazards, but the ever-increasing economic power (based

on its vast home market) of the American film and television industry.

Sir, Golden handshakes afford not only the institutions and smaller shareholders. They also offend those many whose careers have been damaged and finances permanently worsened by a redundancy occasioned not by their incompetence but often by the mistakes of the very management which votes itself the contracts which produce these handshakes.

It is not simply a question of equity, of a more equal bearing of the burdens of industrial decline or necessary restructuring. You ask for a balance to be drawn between the discipline to perform and financial protection for those taking the career risk of a difficult job.

Such risks are not only borne by those in major boardrooms. Indeed, the greatest career risks are asked of men and women in their thirties and early forties moving into positions of real decision and exposure just below that level.

They are the ones with, comparatively, the greater personal commitments and for whom failure can be a catastrophe and not just a blow to their pride. They are the ones who need some financial protection if they are to consider the career risk sensible. Increasingly they do not find it so.

A fundamental motor of capitalism is reward for success and penalty for failure. Where we have a system which allows a few to gain great rewards for success but almost totally protect themselves from failure, while imposing the opposite on others, we should not be surprised if the motor is running down.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES MACFARLANE,  
Managing Director,  
C & K Executive Search Limited,  
1 New Bond Street, W1.  
August 24.

## Cost of motorways

From the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers

Sir, While recognising the importance of the environment to the lifestyle of the whole community, it is important to reply to Mr Harrison's attack on motorways in *The Times* of August 17. Has he forgotten how unbearable and unsafe were conditions on many of our roads before we started building our minimal motorway system?

Of course we need efficient public transport, and of course we should use the railways as much as is viable, or even perhaps as much as possible, but the need for good roads remains.

One can support his plea for us to adopt a sustainable lifestyle, but with over 50 million of us in these islands the only system sustainable without motorways requires, as in the past, cheap coal, cheap railways, the immobility of most of the population in cities or on farms, and the absence of competition overseas.

None of these factors now apply. His proposition is therefore unsatisfactory and unsupportable.

In any event, the major problem of transportation in our society lies within urban areas, as explained on the back page of *The Times* of the same date.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN V. BARTLETT, President,  
The Institution of Civil Engineers,  
Great George Street, SW1.

## Intimations of mortality

From The Reverend G. A. W. Gold

Sir, On one occasion it was my job to bring up to date a list of retired clergy available to officiate in case of need. I wrote to all those whose names were on the old list, enclosing a stamped and addressed postcard to improve the chances of a reply.

My carefully worded letter enquired if the clergyman was "still living at the same address". One reply consisted of the one word "just".

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR GOLD,  
Bridge House,  
Great Bedlam,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

## Britain's Nato role



## THE ARTS



Warhol's triple portrait of Baron Phillippe for Mouton Rothschild; and a fragment from Manet's ambitions *Execution of Maximilian*

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits new shows in Edinburgh and London

## The Scottish connexion flung far and wide

If *Vienna 1900* is the central thread of the Edinburgh Festival this year, Scotland is not much less prominently displayed. It has not always been so: sometimes the main complaint of locals and visitors alike has been that the international definition of the festival seemed to take in just about every country in the world except Scotland. But nowadays the Scottish connexion is on occasion almost frantically insisted upon. With *Vienna 1900*, it is quite legitimately there: after all, it was in Vienna, in 1900, that Mackintosh and his followers first made their major international mark. But one may doubt whether there is much real relevance to the Scottish art scene in the work of Paul-Emile Borduas, at the Talbot Rice Art Centre until September 10, even though it is dutifully mentioned in the notes on the exhibition and he did once paint something mysteriously entitled *The Scotsman Rediscovers America*.

Scottish links or no, Borduas is a very interesting painter well worthy of our closer acquaintance (unlike Jack Bush, the last Canadian abstractionist to whom Edinburgh paid tribute). This show begins with one of his first non-figurative works, dating from 1942, and follows his evolution from a kind of "surrealist" abstraction he called "automatism" to something very close to New York Abstract Expressionism, while he was actually in New York (1953-1955), and then to a very French sort of Tachisme, working in great sensuous patches of almost monochrome paint, while he was in Paris for the last five years of his life. One may, of course, sense here something of the Canadian dilemma, that of trying to retain individuality and consistency while living on the cultural fringes of the United States and of France (Borduas obviously feels it, even if he is a strong enough talent to ignore it in practice), without necessarily reading similar

problems into the work of Scottish artists.

Even in a show like Robert Scott Lauder's *Masterclass* at the National Gallery, which I wrote about at length a month ago (it runs until October 2), we may note the almost inevitable move south of these late nineteenth-century Edinburgh painters, and yet feel that they had no trouble retaining their Scottish individuality and remaining within a definably Scottish tradition. A line of continuity is drawn between at least one of their numbers, MacTaggart, through the Scottish Colourists and more recent painters such as John Eardley to some of our younger contemporaries in a show at the 369 Gallery in the High Street until September 10, and defined by the title as *Scottish Expressions*. And the major shows of current Scottish painters, those devoted to Robin Philipson at the Scottish Gallery in George Street and to John Houston at the Mercury Gallery on the Mound, clearly re-emphasize the continuity and the separateness of twentieth-century Scottish painting.

Though Philipson is past president of the Royal Scottish Academy, there is nothing stuffy and academic about his work, with its often menacing animal imagery, its eroticism, its intensity and brooding colour. Houston is in many ways the more relaxed painter, but an expressionist strain can be detected in him also: some of the superb seascapes in the present show make one think of Nolde, he can invest even a vase of flowers with an electric tension, and he seems to have found a new source of inspiration in the New York social scene without ever being in any danger of looking, even faintly, like a New York painter.

It is no doubt a pity that a projected Scottish Arts Council show of Scottish Art Now fell through, and has had to be replaced by a show of Sandro Chia at the

Fruitmarket (until September 17), though Chia looks very well divorced from the rest of the Zeitgeist group and also surprisingly at home in close proximity to the new Scottish expressionists. But the flag is kept flying in a very striking display of recent work from Fife Scottish Print Workshops at the Academy, and a rather lack-lustre collection of Scottish Crafts Now at the City Art Centre, where the workmanship is generally fine but the taste somehow stuck in the Scandinavian Fifties.

Also at the City Art Centre is the *Habsertwasser* show we recently suffered in London, including (unless it has been eliminated on the way north) his rejected design for a Mouton Rothschild wine label. To see what they accepted, from whom, you need only walk a block or so to the Royal Scottish Academy, where the grand central hall is occupied until September 10 by a collection of box frames each of which contains the label, the original painting (when available), alternative designs, if any, and documentation for a particular year. The main succession is from 1945 to 1981, and the works are unashamedly minor chips from the artist's workbench. But there is considerable interest in seeing how artists as disparate as Braque and Warhol, Dali and Moore, Chagall and Soulages, responded to this unlikely commission.

Sometimes the original is splendid but, like Warhol's triple portrait of the Baron Phillippe, difficult to accommodate on the label; others, like Braque's tiny sketch, are no more than scribbles on a menu card after a good meal. Unexpectedly, Moore seems to manage the best balance, taking it seriously but not too seriously and producing three exquisite miniature possibilities; he certainly earned his ten cases.

Also recommended for the Edinburgh

visitor with a few moments to spare are Art of the Andes, Pre-Columbian pots from the Arthur M. Sackler Collection, all of them in immaculate condition and of superb quality, which will be on show at the City Art Centre until October 2, and, at the other end of the scale, *Actaeon Portraits*, a collection of Scottish portraits at the National Portrait Gallery until October 9, which plucks some amazing images out of the daily round. It will also be interesting to see how traditionally puritan Edinburgh reacts to the photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe at the new Stills Gallery, until September 17, with a catalogue cheerily comparing his celebrations of male genitalia with the art of the gay porno artist Tom of Finland. But I fear more detailed consideration must await the show's arrival at the ICA in November.

### Manet at Work

National Gallery

Britain could hardly hope to mark the centenary of Manet's death with anything so spectacular as the definitive Grand Palais show in Paris. But the occasion could hardly go unnoticed, and the National Gallery has stepped into the breach with a small but very revealing show, entitled *Manet at Work* (until October 9).

The point is that the National Gallery itself owns four important Manets, *Music in the Tuilleries Gardens*, *The Wallress*, *The Portrait of Eva Gonzales*, and the four fragments of the most ambitious *Execution of Maximilian* salvaged and reassembled by Degas after Manet's death. It also has ready access to the Courtauld Institute version of *Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe* and has been able to

borrow a handful of less familiar works from private collections and from the Davies Collection in the National Museum of Wales. These, then, form the nucleus of the show, but what the organizers do is cunningly fill in the background of each painting with sketches, comparable graphics and photographs of other versions where they exist, and generally trace for us the genesis of the paintings on show as well as demonstrating how they fit into the overall development of Manet's style.

Some details are very revealing. For example, they show one of Manet's most Monet-influenced and evidently Impressionist paintings, *The Banks of the Seine at Argenteuil* (1874), painted virtually side-by-side with Monet and probably using Monet's wife and son as models for the figures in the foreground. But along with it is Cardiff's *Boats at Argenteuil*, clearly of the same scene at the same time, minus figures, and painted in a much more typically Manet-like style. In all other respects it looks like the sketch, so one cannot help wondering whether this is what Manet naturally painted very rapidly, on the spot, and the more elaborate piece was deliberately worked up later in the approved *plein-air* style of little broken patches of colour, as against the sketch's altogether dabbler colouring and flatter application of paint. Do the two pictures show that already Manet realized that one convention was much like another, and none was to be taken dogmatically as the only possible artistic truth?

Very likely, for Manet seems to have been one of the most intelligent and constructively self-conscious of painters. What we see on all sides here is intelligence at work directing instinct - a lesson universally absorbed from the greater effects of the Paris show, and well worth repeating on a smaller scale to take us closer to the heart of Manet's art.

## Concerts Sibelius revelation

### CBSO/Rattle Festival Hall

rolling majestic optimism by letting us hear the dissonant, unblended voices of horns and trombones. The grand gesture was made, but made without full conviction, and not weakened but positively strengthened by its uncertainty. It followed that the proper ending should be the unfinished chord sounded in repeated upbeat, and here fiercely strong. The silences after each repetition seemed to be daring the music to end in this way. Its final capitulation was grim.

Other hidden voices came out in the frequent passages of quick-revolving ostinato in the strings. Mr Rattle sees these not as mere background but as the noise made by people waiting to do something. They may be interested in what is happening elsewhere (this is so much and so fruitfully an orchestra that listens), or they may just be hanging about, or they may be exasperated by inactivity. They are never, though, wasting time, or letting the music slip by without as much as possible of its meaning being revealed.

Such richness characterized the concert, bringing us a Sixth Symphony of complete strangeness and a Seventh that so far from reaching its goal ended with a mighty shrug of frustration and despair. After that there seems nothing to explain in the fact Sibelius lived another thirty years without releasing an Eighth.

Paul Griffiths

### Sinfonietta/Rattle Festival Hall

Having encountered each other politely in separate halves on Thursday, Brahms and Schoenberg met head on in Saturday night's South Bank Summer Music concert, when one of the great freaks of musical history stalked across the Festival Hall stage.

Schoenberg's orchestral version of Brahms's G minor Piano Quartet is a lovable, misshapen creation, an Elephant-Man of a symphony which one would be inclined to call a masterpiece if it did not so often induce a mixture of amusement and hilarity.

Schoenberg's aim "to remain strictly in the style of Brahms and not go further than he himself would have gone if he lived today" does not survive long, as the xylophone trips, the light fantastic, horns are given elaborate violin melodies, bass clarinet and contra-bassoon add their Schoenbergian grumblings and trumpets romp through chromatic fantasies in the gypsy finale.

And yet, and yet... so much of it works, and works brilliantly: the opening of the intermezzo, deftly

Douglas Jeffery

## Television Atoning evasively

You could not wish for a neater illustration of the general hubbub which pervades much of *Private Eye* than the surely not accidental coincidence this week of a childish lampoon of Motives (BBC2) and the uncomfortable appearance on that selfsame programme of the editor of *Private Eye*.

Despite his opening declaration that he was perfectly happy to talk about himself Richard Ingrams gave away as little as he possibly could; the interest of the programme was largely due to relentless and intelligent pressure from Anthony Clare. If it has often seemed unfair that Ingrams should alone profit by publicly roasting his enemies month after month, year after year, his voluntary submission to this no-holds-barred interrogation was a statement enough.

Clare got absolutely nowhere with his preliminary questions about Ingrams's socially secure and religious background: no mystery about the origins of those famous moral prejudices. Did his background make it hard for him to understand people who had had tougher lives? Maybe. But in the army he had met all sorts said Ingrams, thus turning the psychological question into a more manageable social one.

Did he agonize much over causing pain? Second evasion: Ingrams professed surprise at how seldom people said (as though unaware that most of his victims dare not do so). Was not *Private Eye* extremely powerful? Third evasion: not really, papers cannot bring down governments. (Coy, said Clare, why are you reluctant to admit your own effectiveness?) Why was Ingrams so intolerant of homosexuals? Fourth evasion: because of their political propaganda (as though *Private Eye's* queer-bashing did not long predate the emergence of gay lib). Ingrams opined that homosexuality was an unnatural, destructive, egotistical thing and that the homosexuals he knew led very unhappy lives. He confined his remarks to whether they had had a misfortune to have grown up under the shadow of an earlier one, which automatically branded them as criminal outcasts.

Questions about a family tragedy were rightly deflected when what drove him on, Ingrams admitted to being "rather bottled up" about things. "You're a cautious man," said Clare, apropos the way the editor of Britain's funniest and most abrasive magazine leads his private life. That sounded about right: wary, increasingly wary, less middle age drove him into the ranks of his own targets.

Michael Church

## Anthony Masters on the state of the National Youth Theatre Plays themselves must win recognition

With the end of the school holidays in sight, the National Youth Theatre's annual London showing is under way as usual. There are five plays this year, at the Shaw and the Jeannette Cochrane: *Hamlet*, *The Royal Hunt of the Sun* and three new works written respectively around the Invergordon mutiny, the Brontës and the poetry of Keith Douglas.

When the season ends in October, however, the NYT's lease on the offices, stores and workshops attached to the Shaw will be at an end and it will have to vacate the building that has been its headquarters since 1971, though the London Borough of Camden will still allow it the antidituit rent-free for its eight-week seasons every summer. It is a blow, psychological as much as financial, but it has been inevitable that Camden would take the running of the Shaw into its own hands since the NYT, having now lost its grants from both the Arts Council and the GLC, could not finance productions to keep the theatre open for the rest of the year.

Edinburgh Festival Fringe  
Sparkle, generosity, cunning

Poor Fringe. Almost before it had started this year it ran into a critical brouhaha with allegations that its size made it "unviewable" and a general fear that, with nearly 500 groups competing for audiences, the audience gets spread too thin. I fear that good work can simply be submerged, but if the mediocre shows nominated for awards are any criterion, reputations are acquired either by accident or *faute de mieux*. That, in the long run, is not good either.

Otherwise all is much as usual, though the chaotic One company misdirected its performance date, another lost my booking on a sold-out house and named me away, the best show I saw was practically ruined by the shoddy from an adjacent cabaret and the Tattoo's firecrackers, and that was just one day.

Despite its ordeals, though, Diana Gillespie's *Carrie* on the Circuit (a marquee complex on what used to be the open house site) has the sweet smell of success: a racy, sophisticated late-night solo musical about the courtesan Cora Pearl, who charged 100,000 francs a month in her prime and went through Napoleon III's court like a dose of saltpetre. Alluringly sung by Miss Gillespie in her very best form, *Carrie* has the sweet smell of success: a racy, sophisticated late-night solo musical about the courtesan Cora Pearl, who charged 100,000 francs a month in her prime and went through Napoleon III's court like a dose of saltpetre. Alluringly sung by Miss Gillespie in her very best form, *Carrie* has the sweet smell of success: a racy, sophisticated late-night solo musical about the courtesan Cora Pearl, who charged 100,000 francs a month in her prime and went through Napoleon III's court like a dose of saltpetre. 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**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Aug 15. Dealings End, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

## THE WEEK AHEAD

## **BP looks set for annual profit of £900m**

**British Petroleum** is the giant heading this week's list of companies reporting. Brokers' estimates of second-quarter results vary considerably in spite of the already reported first-quarter results as a good indicator.

results as a good indicator. Profits for the first half, due on Thursday, are forecast between £270m to £295m against the £251m a year ago.

ations have also moved the company's way. On that basis BP looks set to reach full-year profitability of more than £900m. The shares have firmed up to 440p but still have the Government's proposed £500m sell-off hanging over their potential.

But the broker Wood, Mackenzie believes that United States buying interest will revive when drilling at Mukluk starts and hopes of a major offshore China find could strengthen further the

share price performance. Certainly not as large, but equally interesting, is Ladbroke. The shares have been firm ahead of today's figures and the sensible money is awaiting profit-taking after the announcement to move into the shares.

Most of the leading brokers rate the shares a strong buy and have put the casino troubles of the past well behind in their analysis of current performance.

Is the recovery faltering and likely to peter out by next year? This is the question raised by recent economic indicators and even added pertinence by the economy forecasts from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

Economic news in past weeks has ranged from industrial production and output figures to last week's disappointing trade figures. All have given the pessimists grounds for suggesting the recovery may be weakening.

The signals are confusing, certainly, but with the consumer

oom showing signs of levelling off, investment flat and exports weak, it is hard to see much impetus for sustained growth at the moment.

The likely trend in the United States interest rates remains confused. But if sterling remains firm, this may not prove such an obstacle to lower domestic rates as it has in the past.

Economic news this week includes July new vehicle registrations today. Tomorrow the company liquidity survey for the second quarter and July final car and commercial vehicle production is published.

Provisional August unemployment figures are due on Friday, with July housing starts and official reserve figures for August.

Associated Dairies should have been a major beneficiary of the consumer spending boom this year but as much of its exposure is in the depressed north the rate of profits growth is difficult to judge. But with capital expenditure tailing off — only two new superstores were opened in the second half against eight in the first — interest charges may show a slower growth.

UNLISTED SECURITIES		AT Call	350	8.0	2.5	15.4
11.4m	Sherbely Corp	53	-	..	..	..
6,255,000	Correll Indus	223	-10	..	..	..
12.4m	Edicoll Corp	55	-	..	..	..
1,001,000	Goodwin Warren	73	-	2.00	2.1	15.6
2,615,000	Goodwin Warren	73	-	2.00	2.1	15.6
8,653,000	Goodwin Warren	73	-	2.00	2.1	15.6
9,250,000	Merrydale Wine	350	-	..	..	..
5,500,000	Metal Bulletin	125	-	3.5	0.7	12.1
58.8m	Micro Focus	570	-10	..	..	..
5,000,000	Microlab	145	-	2.00	1.9	15.2
2,500,000	Milco 38	155	-	..	..	..
13.3m	New Court Nat	45	-1	..	..	..
18.1m	Dynamic Abatement	25	-	..	..	..
900,000	Partfield Fndry	23	-10	..	..	..
14.4m	Resource Tech	151	-10	..	..	..
7,414,000	Scionguard	125	-10	..	..	..
21.6m	S.W.Resources	75	-3	2.00	0.3	..

## ECONOMIC VIEW

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**Conflicting signs on recovery**

Is the recovery faltering and likely to peter out by next year? This is the question raised by recent economic indicators and even added pertinence by the economy forecasts from the National Institute of Economic

boom showing signs of levelling off, investment flat and exports weak, it is hard to see much impetus for sustained growth at the moment.

On the brighter side, this could increase prospects for interest

The likely trend in the United States interest rates remains confused. But if sterling remains firm, this may not prove such an obstacle to lower domestic rates as it has in the past.

Economic news this week includes July new vehicle registrations.

Economic news in past weeks ranging from industrial production and output figures to last week's disappointing trade figures have all given the pessimists grounds for suggesting the recovery may be weakening. The signals are confusing, certainly, but with the consumer improve prospects for interest rates. There is no doubt the Government's desire to reduce industry's borrowing costs and a number of economic commentators are now suggesting that the Government will push down interest rates by the end of the year because of the weakening recovery.

includes July new vehicle registrations today. Tomorrow the company liquidity survey for the second quarter and July final car and commercial vehicle production is published. Provisional August unemployment figures are due on Friday, with July housing starts and official reserve figures for August.

On the plus side the cut in milk prices has helped margins while the Australian and American contributions are thought to have

Associated Dairies should have been a major beneficiary of the consumer spending boom this year but as much of its exposure is in the depressed north the rate of profits' growth is difficult to judge. But with capital expenditure tailing off - only two new superstores were opened in the

The full-year profit to May, due on Wednesday, is reckoned at £74m against £59.3m the year before with a potential dividend hike of 24 per cent to 79p, adjusted for the scrip issue.

161.7m	Gt Nbrs Tale	580	+	150	2.5	27.2
2,121,000	Miltord Docks	68	-	62	0.1	0.2
2,350,000	Nesco Inv	81	-	10.6	12.3	..
—	Sunderland Wtr	5302	..	500	12.0	..
<b>UNLISTED SECURITIES</b>						
12.4m	AI Call	323	..	8.0	2.5	15.4
6,255,000	Berkeley Exp	63	-	..	..	..
13.4m	Corcail Hldgs	223	-10	..	..	..
1,021,000	Ecothic Ord	98	..	..	..	..
2,615,000	Godwin Warren	73	-1	2.08	2.7	10.6
5,951,000	Good Relational	55	-3	9.3	1.7	39.6
5,950,000	Merrydew Wine	390	..	7.1	1.6	15.0
5,906,000	Metal Bulletin	125	..	3.6	0.7	12.1
55.4m	Micro Focus	576	-10	..	..	..
5,052,000	Microplex	149	-2	2.50	1.9	..
1,906,000	Miles 33	186	..	1.4	2.9	19.2
15.3m	New Court Nat	40	..	1.7	4.1	15.7
18.1m	Owners Abroad	25	+1	0.7	2.1	11.2
960,000	Parkfield Foundry	23	-17	..	..	..
14.4m	Resource Tech	161	-15	..	..	..
7,414,000	Reinhardt	188	+2	2.5	1.8	22.6
21.8m	S.W.Resources	78	-6	2.6	0.3	..

## Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 722.1  
FT Geft 79.60  
FT All Shares 457.30  
Bargains 18.578  
Datastream USM Leaders Index 100.58 up 0.58  
New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1186.89 down 5.18  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9145.54  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index closed  
Amsterdam 147  
Sydney AO Index 695.6  
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 927.50  
Brussels General Index 133.44  
Paris CAC Index 135.7  
Zurich SKA General Index 284

### CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.5015 down 65pts  
Index 84.8 up 0.1  
DM 4.0070  
FF 12.0500  
Yen 369.50  
Dollar index 128.8 up 1.2  
DM 2.6630  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.4960  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
ECU 20.559122  
SDR 6.698080

### BOARD MEETINGS

**TODAY** - Interims: Durafit Bitumatic, Leopold Joseph Sterling Fund, Ladbrooke Group, Wefl Group. Finals: Francis Parker.  
**TOMORROW** - Interims: Arbuthnott Government Securities Trust, Babcock International, J. J. Deakin, Guardian Royal Exchange, William Jacks, Johnson, Matthey (quarterly), Nu-Win Industries, Owners Abroad Group, Thomas Robinson, S. W. Sparrow and Sons, A. G. Skinner, T. P. S. Fins, Assoc. Dairies, East of Scotland Milkstone.  
**THURSDAY** - Interims: Anglo American Gold Arrow Chemicals, BP, British Vending, Cadbury Schweppes, Cambridge Electronic Industries, Charterhouse Group, Metal Closures, Micro Business Systems, Noble and Lunn. Finals: Continental Microwave.  
**FRIDAY** - Interims: AGA, Alexander Holdings, Church and Co, Hamilton Oil Great Britain, Mellerware International, Westwood Daws. Finals: Consolidated Plantations, Whitworth Electric.

### ANNUAL MEETINGS

**TODAY** - GB Papers, Jubilee Hall, Guerbridge, St Andrews, Fif (noon); Marlin Petroleum, Great Eastern Hotel, EC2 (10.00); Moorgate Investment Trust, 1 Brewer's Green, Buckingham Gate, SW1 (3.15).  
**TOMORROW** - Cluff Oil, 58 St James's Street, SW1 (10.30); Fleming Technology Investment Trust, P & O Building, 122 Leadenhall Street, EC3 (10.30); Forslays Burtonwood Brewery, The Brewery, Burtonwood, nr. Warrington, Cheshire (11.00); Great Portland Estates, Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, W1 (noon); London & Midland Industries, Portman Hotel, Portman Square, W1 (noon).  
**THURSDAY** - BET Group, Connaught Rooms, WC2 (12.15); British Evening Post, Temple Way, Bristol (noon); Carco Engineering, George Hotel, Huddersfield (3.00); Christian Salvesen, 50 East Fortune Avenue, Edinburgh (noon); Hale Properties, Belgrave Hotel, W1; Sutton Costello (noon); Kintell Kellis Rubber Estates, 14 Great Tower Street EC3 (noon); Renold, Renold House, Wythenshawe, Manchester (2.30); SelecTV, Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, W1 (11.30); Star Offshore Services, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Axe, EC3 (noon); Sykes, Post House Hotel, Leeds Road, Brixton, SW9 (12.30); VTC, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (10.30).  
**FRIDAY** - Bridgeston Processes, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (11.00); Cable & Wireless, Savoy Hotel, Strand, WC2 (noon); Celsid Industries, Browns Hotel, Dover Street, W1 (noon); Hollies Group, Windsor House, Southwark Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester (11.00); Shaw Camps, Post House, Caxton, nr. Wakefield, (noon); Strand Rely Drumsden, Bankfield Hotel, Brixley (11.30).

### Office vacancy rate up 20%

Extensive office development in London's suburbs has helped push the country's office vacancy rate up by almost 20 per cent between January and June this year.

Miller Parker May & Rowden, the surveyors, said there was about 27.7 million sq ft of empty commercial buildings in blocks of more than 20,000 sq ft. Lettings of office blocks increased in the six months, with 3.5 million sq ft being taken, the highest since the first half year in 1981.

• Massey-Ferguson, the Canadian-based producer of agricultural machinery, reduced sharply its losses in the second quarter to US \$11.3m; against \$87m in the same period last year to give a total loss for the half year of \$29.2m, against \$112.7m. Turnover fell from \$1,050m to \$804m.

Bankers concerned at soaring external debt

# Malaysia starts buying tin again in attempt to support price

By M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, and Michael Prest

Malaysia, whose attempt to corner the tin market collapsed last year, has launched a plan to support the metal price by buying 1,000 tonnes a month.

Authoritative sources in Kuala Lumpur say that it is being orchestrated by a businessman close to Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister.

The buying campaign comes at a crucial time in the market. The efforts by the International Tin Council to support the tin price by enforcing export controls on its producing members have been undermined by widespread smuggling and by the financial difficulties affecting the council.

Malaysia also has a vital interest in the tin price, presently around \$8,500 a tonne, because it is the world's biggest exporter of the metal, which is second only to oil as an earner of foreign exchange.

Malaysia will produce about 30 per cent of the 160,000 tonnes of the tin expected to be mined this year. Consumption is estimated to be 20,000 tonnes and world stockpiles total 123,000 tonnes, world more than 210m.

World tin prices are supposed to be regulated by the International Tin Agreement which embraces all of the most important

tin-consumers and producers, except the US. When the seventh International Tin Council came into force last July, the producers agreed to continue a 56 per cent cut in exports which had been instituted a year before.

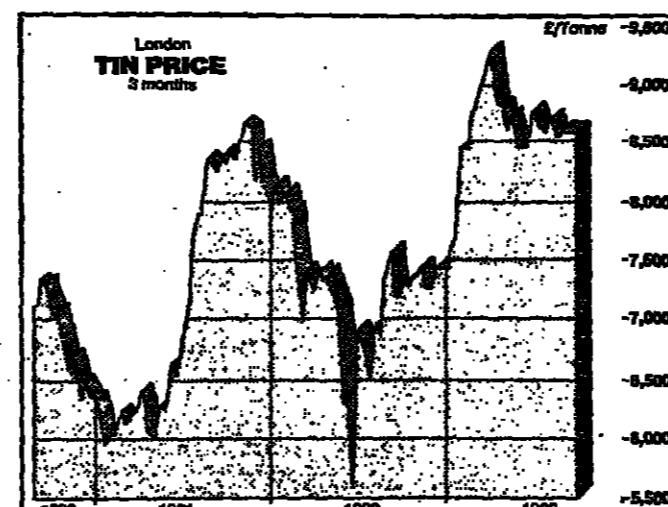
But the effectiveness of the export reduction was diminished by smuggling of tin concentrates from Thailand to Malaysia and from Thailand and Indonesia to Singapore.

An internal tin council report, prepared by the deputy buffer stock manager, Mr Bernd Engel, said that in the year during which export controls were in operation 22,500 tonnes of tin, or about 16,500 tonnes of tin metal, were smuggled between the South-east Asian producers.

The council is confident that after a visit to the region by Mr Engel that month the smuggling in which politically influential people were involved, has been halved.

Some tin is still being refined in Singapore, a free port, and the ITC will consider at its meeting on September 19-23 whether to ask the London Metal Exchange to ban the London Metal Exchange to

the tin price. The sources believe that neither Indonesia nor Thailand supports the Malaysian buying plan. They are worried that participation in the scheme could exclude them from the



being negotiated. Malaysia set up an Association of Tin Producing Countries which includes Indonesia, Thailand, Zaire, Nigeria and Bolivia.

The London sources believe that neither Indonesia nor Thailand supports the Malaysian buying plan.

The sources also point out that Malaysia has financial problems. The attempt to corner the market, which began in 1986 and was conducted by Mr Rahim Aki, chairman of the Malaysian

Mining Corporation, and by Mr David Zaidner, commodity trader through Marc Rich, a commodity trading firm, is understood to have cost Malaysia \$150m (£100m).

That operation was partially financed by loans raised on the international capital markets, but bankers in Kuala Lumpur are now concerned about the deterioration in the country's budgetary and foreign borrowing positions.

Between 1980 and today Malaysia's external debt has risen from \$14,900m to \$151,800m (£3,728m). Another \$34,000m may be raised this year. The sharp increase in external liabilities has prompted the World Bank to give warning that serious repayment difficulties will arise by 1986 if the present pace of borrowing continues.

Accumulating tin could also break tin council rules about stockpiling and could annoy the United States whose General Services Administration recently agreed with Malaysia not to sell more than 3,000 tonnes of the metal a year.

But the council now has an estimated 70,000 tonnes in its buffer stock and has been obliged to borrow from brokers on the London Metal Exchange to sustain its operations.

### City Editor's Comment

## Time to analyse analysts better

Perhaps this anniversary is the time for the survey to be taken over by an independent body. The basis of calculation should be changed to avoid the chance of a casual reply by someone who might not be busy investing millions at the time.

The survey might then be taken more seriously by the fund managers.

### The games dealers play

We are all beginning to play the games of the international money dealers, who watch their tele-screens and press their dealing buttons with much the same degree of considered reflection as others play space invaders.

Markets and policies here have long been the victims of quarterly, then monthly, statistics. But in the days of instant 24-hour dealing round the world, operators need more instant figures.

The basic US money supply M1 fits that bill. The figures out weekly, refer to events only a few days before, yet still have that spurious magic of discredited statistics.

They have taken over as the dealers' own talisman, regardless of the fact that in the US they are not reckoned even as the most important monetary statistics. But such short-term figures are open to minor distortion and few people know what they mean.

So dealers are given analysts' forecasts so that the result can be measured against expectations. These average predictions, in fact, disguise hilarious variations between, say, plus and minus \$2bn.

There are other minor problems. For instance, last Friday's figures showed a fall of \$200m but the previous week's figure was revised up by \$200m, leaving the total exactly the same.

## Pace of OTC boom quickens

By Derek Pal

Fringe share markets are booming. The shares of 53 companies are traded on the 10 or more over-the-counter markets which thrive under the nose, but not control, of the Stock Exchange.

The London OTC markets command a collective company capitalization of more than £250m. This could increase to £1,000m by the end of next year when, according to forecasts, at least 200 companies will have OTC status.

But the haphazard OTC boom, which has already led some to dub the whole fringe market as a share bazaar, has created worries about the lack of strict supervision and the obvious freedom which exist for abuse.

Conscious of criticism, and

the two represent opposing views about OTC markets. Graville sees itself as a rival to the Stock Exchange and will not recruit a company with profits lower than £500,000 a year.

Harvard - like most others - sees itself as a nursery for companies being prepared for full stock market or London Securities Market presences.

The Graville collection accounts for more than half of the present OTC markets

But why should a company opt for the Graville style of market instead of enjoying the prestige of a stock market quote?

Mr Robin Hodgson, of Graville, says: "We offer a much more stable market and companies have more certainty about who actually owns their shares."

By Derek Hards, Commercial Editor

It also gives banks or deposit-takers the right of appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the Bank's decisions. However, no appeal has yet succeeded.

If it loses the appeal it would be forbidden from continuing to take deposits from the public. Under the 1979 Banking Act, companies must have an authorization from the Bank to take deposits.

A refinancing plan for FMC collapsed this month and a management buy-out shows no signs of getting off the ground. There is increasing speculation about takeover moves from elsewhere.

It could mean a price war at any rate at the wholesale level. That could hit margins at FMC which has 25 per cent of the British bacon market.

The Danish bacon producers have been marketing through an export association of which ESS-Food is the British arm. But five of the producers have served notice of leaving the association by next January, leaving 11.

This could mean the five coming into the British market with more competitive pricing structures in an attempt to win back some of the Danish market dominance which has been lost.

There is already keen pricing in a market where the big multiple grocers with their buying muscle are an important influence. The Danes at one time has about 45 per cent of the British market but their share has dropped to just below 40 per cent.

Danish bacon is selling at £1.310 a ton, compared with £1.310 for English. The Danes have traditionally sold at a premium price, without discounting. With the market reviving over the past few weeks, there is no discounting on English prices.

But there has been discounting on English prices in the past. If some of the Danes now started offering discounts, it could push market prices down.

A series of meetings has started in Copenhagen to try to resolve some of the problems

afforded to go without the bank's cash support - and the idea of instant credit was a big draw.

Missions such as this provide big business for small companies. The seven missions run by the EIA this year, with only 30 of the 73 companies taking part employing more than 200 people - resulted in immediate orders worth £1.25m. More important, business in the next year is subject to certain conditions.

As Sassoong already has a conditional licence there would be no question of it being allowed to continue taking deposits if the appeal fails.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

## Barclays to subsidize export mission to US

By John Lawless

Barclays Bank International is to spend up to £15,000 to subsidize a tin export mission to the United States and it is to provide them with a £5m loan for the spot market.

The Bank of England refused to comment on why it had decided to revoke the licence. When deciding whether to take such a step it takes various matters into account.

The 1979 Banking Act, introduced in the wake of the

ITC's new idea, aimed particularly at small and medium-sized firms which might have wondered about whether we would get a good response.

It is a new idea, aimed particularly at small and medium-sized firms which might have wondered about whether the United States was far enough out of recession to be placing orders. But Sassoong has obviously hit a winner."

Colonel Williams, joint organizer of the mission said: "Many of the firms could not have

afforded to go without the bank's cash support - and the idea of instant credit was a big draw."

Missions such as this provide big business for small companies. The seven missions run by the EIA this year, with only 30 of the 73 companies taking part employing more than 200 people - resulted in immediate orders worth £1.25m. More important, business in the next year is subject to certain conditions.

The cost to each participant is only £350 and a nominal round-trip economy fare at that time is £644.

Colonel Williams, joint organizer of the mission said: "Many of the firms could not have

afforded to go without the bank's cash support - and the idea of instant credit was a big draw."

The central bank, he said, would not "freely" process requests for dollars to speed private debt repayments. He added: "These requests must first be duly registered and in any case the central bank does not take orders from the finance ministry.

Debt repayments are already under way and 13 banks involved have indicated that they will not have recourse to debts until Venezuela reaches an agreement with the IMF. Two negotiators will meet

## UK plant too risky, say Nissan unions

By Edward Townsend

Nissan's £500m plan to build a car manufacturing plant in Britain, on which a final decision is expected in the autumn, has been dealt a severe blow by renewed and vociferous opposition from Japan's car workers' unions.

Despite apparently reassuring noises made last week by Mr Toshiaki Ishihara, the Nissan president, that full trade union consultation would take place, the unions have said that they consider the project too risky and that the available investment capital should be poured into domestic operations.

The latest outbursts from the unions, however, could have a big impact. Mr Ichiro Shioji, president of the Federation of Japanese Automobile Workers' Unions, said in Tokyo last week: "The management of Nissan has never listened to the labour union's idea for two-and-a-half years since it announced its intention to build a plant in Britain. The British project is too risky and could cause adverse effects on our members."

"Our opposition could be criticized as a labour union's intervention in management, but we will staunchly oppose the British project."

Mr Shioji's remarks have intensified his long-running battle with Mr Ishihara over union consultation.

Clearly, it has made the progress towards consensus on the Nissan board more difficult to achieve, with Mr Katsuji Kawamura, the Nissan chairman, opposed to the project.

## Unlisted Securities Market review

## Hawley plans merchandising deals with Miss World

Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Group has grabbed most of the recent headlines in the USM market. Last week, three companies in which he has an interest reported results. Then to include the week he announced that he has joined the board of the Miss World Group, where he holds a 22 per cent stake.

Mr Ashcroft has little chance of taking over the whole group at present because Mr Eric Morley, the chairman, and his wife Julia, own 51 per cent of the equity and have no intention of giving up control. They have already announced their intention not to sell any shares for a year.

Meantime, Mr Ashcroft is discussing merchandising deals between his other companies and Miss World. As a result, dolls and Miss World dolls should be on sale soon.

Pretax profits at Miss World in the six months to June 30 reached £12,200, with an interim dividend recommended at 1p as forecast when the group came to the market this year. The Miss World and Miss UK contests, which form the backbone of profits, are held in the second half of the year, leaving the final results on

target for the forecast £300,000 plus. The shares were up by 20p before the results and jumped another 7p to a peak of 170p on Friday.

Kearns & Scott, the home improvement company, where Mr Ashcroft's Hawley Group has a 60 per cent stake, announced pretax profits of £2m in the year to June 30, against £309,000 last time on a turnover up from £18.4m to £23.4m. However, the shares fell by 2p to 56p despite news that Mr Ashcroft plans to seek a full listing for the group either this autumn or next spring.

Kearns is one of the largest companies on the USM with a market capitalisation of £50m. It became a Hawley subsidiary last October and since has acquired Alpine Holdings, the double glazing company, and Dolphin Showers.

Coleman Milne, another USM company which is 85 per cent owned by Hawley, also produced interim results. It made pretax profits of £186,000, against £143,000 last time on turnover up from £2.5m to £2.5m. Analysts are now looking for pretax profits of £500,000 at the final stage. The shares held firm at 60p.

Elsewhere, Immediate Business Systems, the computer group which makes direct billing computers for the gas, electricity and water industries, reported losses of £1.59m, against a forecast loss of £1.65m in the year to March 31.

Memon International Holdings, an electronic filing systems company, is hoping to seek permission for its shares to be traded on the USM within the next 12 months. Meantime, its shares will be traded in the over-the-counter market after an offer for sale. Memon is offering 1,920,000 ordinary shares at 81p to try to increase its working capital after signing new contracts for the design, supply and implementation of electronic filing systems in the Middle East. The group is forecasting pretax profits of £610,000 for the year ending April 30.

The losses reflect the cost of starting up in Britain and America and the cost of new product research and development for its billing computers.

However, the company, which employs more than 100 people at

a new site at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, claims that it is involved in trials which could lead to £5m of orders for its machines over the next few years.

The company is still at an early stage of development and does not expect to be trading at break-even level until the end of the present financial year, which should mean the first profits in 1984/1985.

The group expects to announce contract details before the end of the year and is also optimistic over a deal it has negotiated with the Japanese company, Fujitsu.

There was interesting contract news from Fitch & Company, the leading design consultancy which has won contracts with Sealink and Hill Samuel, the jewellers.

London and Continental Advertising Holdings has also struck a prestigious deal through its Summit poster company with Ogilvy and Mather, the advertising agency. Today the agency launches a "teaser" advertising campaign on 220 London sites.

This year, Summit became one of London's largest poster companies when it won the concession for London Transport's 650 roadside poster sites.

## Unlisted Securities

Capitalisation £m	Price last day on div yield per week pence	Chg's last day on div yield per week pence	Gross Div last day on div yield per week pence	Capitalisation £m	Price last day on div yield per week pence	Chg's last day on div yield per week pence	Gross Div last day on div yield per week pence
12.4m A.G. Security	168	1.5	2.4 2.54%	5.6m	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
7,770,000 Aercom	168	1.5	2.4 2.54%	2,613,000 Godwin Warren	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
810,000 Astro Jewel	128	1.5	2.4 2.54%	9,965,000 Good Relations	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
7,457,000 Aerospace Eng	157	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Granger Tef	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
8,111,000 Airtel	157	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Gullane	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
12.4m Air Cell	157	1.5	2.4 2.54%	958,000 Guernsey At The	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
17.4m Airship Ind	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	4,449,000 HB Electronics	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
10.1m Alaris	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hadden Pet	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
48.0m Alvey & Co	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hartree Inst	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
6,260,000 Alvin Electronics	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Harvey & Thompson	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
4,320,000 Ametek	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
5,280,000 Ametek Cranes	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
2,127,000 Ametek Exp	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
11.1m Ametek Elect	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
2,505,000 Ametek Elect	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
5,668,000 Ametek Europe	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
2,892,000 Ametek Ind	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
10.1m Ametek Ind	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
14.9m Ametek Int	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
1,504,000 Ametek Int	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
4,340,000 Ametek Int	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
5,280,000 Ametek Int	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
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14.9m Ametek Int	150	1.5	2.4 2.54%	1,000,000 Hestan Wider	1,000	1.5	2.4 2.54%
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## The Times Computer Competition

See next week's Computer Horizons for details of the first of 12 weekly Times computer competitions for readers up to 18 years old

## No breakdowns — it's British

THE WEEK

Roger Woolnough

With more than £250,000 of additional finance which it has just received, a small British company is stepping up its plans to become a leading supplier of distributed industrial microcomputer systems. Already the company, Beale Electronic Systems Ltd (BES), has an impressive list of clients for which it has undertaken work in instruments and engineering software.

But what sets BES apart from similar industrial consultancies is its development of a high-integrity local network. At a conservative estimate, says 28-year-old managing director Nicholas Beale, the market for systems connected by networks of this type will exceed £250m a year by 1986.

Earlier this year, BES signed a deal with Scicon International, the computer activity of British Petroleum, to collaborate on the development and eventual marketing of the Beale network, which is called HILAN. This system no doubt also helped the persuade the new investors, who include Thames Valley Ventures, owned by the British Railways Pension Funds, and Investors in Industry, owned by the Bank of England and the clearing banks.

Local area networks (LANs) are one of the most active areas of development in computing. Dozens of companies have launched proprietary cable systems which can be used to link together such equipment as microcomputers and word processors, so that they can communicate with each other. But most of these LANs — including the widely supported Ethernet from Xerox Corporation — were designed for use in office. Attempting to apply them in industrial environments can cause problems.

In industry, cables are far more likely to suffer breakages, and the consequent

"downtime" may be more serious than it would be in the office. Even if cables remain intact, electrical noise from industrial machinery can interfere with the data sent over a normal system.

High-integrity systems are designed to overcome problems like these. Beale's HILAN is based on fibre optics. Instead of electrical signals being sent along copper wires, coded pulses of light travel down hair-thin strands of glass. Optical fibre communication is not susceptible to electrical interference, and offers several other advantages.

One of the most obvious differences compared with most local area networks is that HILAN is inherently self-healing," says Nick Beale. This means that the system will keep working, even if there is a break in the cable or a failure at either end.

HILAN also operates at high speed. According to the specification, this is 10 megabits per second (a megabit is one million bits of information), but Beale says that technically the speed limitation goes up to hundreds of megabits a second.

"We can guarantee very fast access times," he adds. "Critical alarm messages can get through in milliseconds, and that's very important if you are thinking about nuclear reactors."

Other companies are working on high-integrity networks, and some LAN developers have also adopted fibre optics, but the approach taken by BES has attracted interest from several industrial giants. On a recent trip to the US, Nick Beale found top executives of leading industrial companies hastily rearranging their schedules in order to see him. "One even laid on the company

helicopter for me from the airport," he recalls.

Apart from its technical attractions, Beale's approach to the marketing of HILAN is also being well received. Unlike some LAN companies, Beale plans to license HILAN to other manufacturers, so that customers will have a number of sources of supply. He hopes that licences will be taken up by about half-a-dozen major companies spread through the leading industries.

Another key element in HILAN's success could be its compatibility with Ethernet, even though it works in a totally different way. An Ethernet user could be able to switch to HILAN with no software changes at all. "We are essentially piggy-backing on the enormous software investment in Ethernet," says Beale. "It's conceivable that we will be able to offer a network which is part Ethernet and part HILAN."

Despite the support of Scicon, the enthusiasm among other big companies, and his confidence in the technical merits of HILAN, Nick Beale is being fairly modest in his projections for his company's future turnover.

He expects it to be approaching £2m in 1985, and in the region of £3 to £4m in 1986. Even so, he sees Beale Electronic Systems as being a major player in this new industrial market.

"I have no doubt there will be competitors," he says. "I have no doubt our network will be technically superior, and I believe our marketing strategy will be superior, too."

This is because most competitors are likely to be big companies, which will not be so ready to license other big firms, and therefore give their systems a wide spread of users. Beale believes, "will be getting substantial take-up of the system by major companies."

## Phone in, the boss will be there

by Maggie McLennan

telephone jack point, and is fully portable.

P & P Marketing, a subsidiary of P & P Print, is an agent for BT's Dialcom public electronic mail service and has formed a third-party user group to obtain concessionary rates. Instead of paying the standard £100 registration fee to Telecom Gold, BCD Telemail users will pay a minimum charge of £10 a month (more if usage exceeds that value) to P & P Marketing.

The scheme was born out of P & P Print's own experience of finding Telecom Gold's initial fee too high for a small business. The

company also recognized that many people are frightened off the idea of electronic mail by the need to buy a computer.

"Small businesses are looking at the computer end, but we are approaching in the other way, from the communications end and building on that," explained John Dyson, executive manager of P & P Marketing. "We don't feel this is a computer, rather an 'extension of the telephone for sending messages. What we are really launching is a concept."

Like all electronic mail services, BCD Telemail could suffer from the restriction that message

recipients also have to be subscribers, so a telex facility is built into the terminal. For those who want a computer anyway, there is also a standard RS232 interface point on the back so that the terminal may be connected to a microcomputer, word processor or VDU. This will allow messages to be formatted on, or read from, the screen.

P & P Marketing aims to sell 10,000 of the terminals at £565 in the UK during the first year of operation. According to Peter Alexander, joint manager director, or, moreover, 600 inquiries have already been received from "blue-chip" companies, county councils and colleges.



Roger Franklin: the computer is a bonus

## Forging a success story

by Anthony Kenyon

Britain's last industrial revolution company could exist because the overheads would be so high.

Even a relatively small company like this needs to carry out detailed financial analysis to aid management decision making. To provide analysis quickly and accurately, Mr Franklin is working towards establishing an electronic model of the business.

Eventually all information relating to production, sales and accounting will be processed by computer. As it is, within a month of acquiring the Sirius, all the basic accounting functions were computerized, using ACT's own Pulsar business software.

Chelsea Forge gives the impression of a business in a hurry, yet it works comfortably within a capacity that has been greatly expanded by investing in modern plant and the careful application of new information technology. The result has been a 100 per cent increase in turnover last year, and the signs suggest that spectacular growth will continue.

At the financial core of this 20-year-old success story is one man and his machine. The accounting department consists of one man, the financial director, Roger Franklin, at the controls of an ACT Sirius 1 microcomputer. He explains: "I'm able to do as much if not more with the computer as with an office full of assistants. Without it I doubt whether the

format of the printed report. The package came to Mr Franklin "as a bonus" and has proved invaluable.

Already working is a custom-built contract cost ledger which monitors how efficiently particular contracts are being met. The feedback on costs is now more precise so that estimates for future contracts are increasingly accurate.

The management of Chelsea Forge has been impressed by the flexibility of the computer system. Hardly a day goes by without a new application suggesting itself. Mr Franklin is now using Informer to develop a program for production control, an area where considerable savings are

"It will mean we can maximize our resources, both material and labour. For instance, getting the computer to calculate the cutting lengths of an aluminium tube can halve the wastage and save 2 per cent on the contract value."

Eventually, he sees a network of four or five Sirius machines. But he adds: "The aspect of security has to be thought through. It's all too easy, whether by accident or through malice, to go through to lose large chunks of stored data. But ideally everyone should have immediate access to their particular corner of the business."

## A quicker delivery, by electronics

■ Trials of an experimental system under which people would be able to order documents and have them delivered electronically are recommended in a study commissioned by the Department of Trade and Industry, and undertaken by a team at Scicon Ltd. Called Project HERMES, the scheme would use Teletext, the new "super-telax" service which British Telecom plans to introduce in 1984.

Teletext (not to be confused with teletext, the Cefax and Oracle TV information service) uses terminals with a full typewriter character set, and will transmit at high speeds over international public networks. The HERMES team looked at ways of exploiting this service within the information and publishing community.

It recommends demonstrations in number of phases, so that potential users can gain experience of costs and benefits. In the first phase, a user group will be able to find out about electronic document delivery by receiving a wide variety of documents from different sources. Subsequent phases would include remote searching, document ordering, and electronic mailing.

Project HERMES is complementary to the DTI's Teletext Promotion Scheme, announced last March. This provides 50 per cent of the cost of Teletext equipment for selected manufacturers.

## What if you chose Hewlett-Packard as a business computer partner?

"The HP3000 has saved us £50,000 a year — and that's just on label printing!"

— Gordon Pitt, K Shoes Ltd.

Would you consult a computer manufacturer on product labelling? K Shoes did. Now they're in the forefront of an industry-wide move to provide bar-coded stock, with practical applications in retailing and wholesaling. They're also saving £50,000 a year on printing costs!

K Shoes is that rarity — a successful British shoe manufacturer. They sell up to five million pairs a year

from their ranges for men, women and children and offer the widest range of shoe sizes and fittings in Europe.

**Problem:** Preparing 24,000 box labels a day with hundreds of size, colour and coding variations.

**The solution:** An HP 3000 business computer driving an HP laser printer. As well as printing all the right details of each pair of shoes, it adds useful refinements like a digitised drawing of the shoe, and a tear-off stock-control slip.

Systems and Computer Services Manager, Gordon Pitt, says: "The HP system was the only one that could do what we wanted. The fact that it could do it faster, better and cheaper than the old ways was a very nice bonus indeed."

You too will see results you can measure.

Using an HP 3000 for labelling shoes is just one example of the way Hewlett-Packard computers produce measurable results in specific business applications.

But the HP 3000 Series computers are not just dedicated systems. They're full-capability business computers. They can support one user — or 144 users. They're designed to be the heart of HP's Interactive Office, where word processing, electronic mail, business graphics, personal filing and time management can all be integrated with your data processing.

**Talking business with Hewlett-Packard.**

When you open up discussions with HP you're talking face to face with a world leader in business computation. But one with a very personal approach to business problem-solving. Massive, dedicated resources support our equipment. A powerful service organisation supports you.

Here, in Britain, HP runs a highly developed training programme for over 3,000 people every year. A separate HP company specialises in providing flexible purchase/leasing arrangements tailored to individual customer needs.

**The HP book of solutions.**

Whether you need a computer to help run your business, make decisions, or to do specific complex tasks — Hewlett-Packard has the solutions — and the people that can bring them quickly and effectively to the place you work. There's a free booklet about them. For your copy write to: Pat Warland, Hewlett-Packard Ltd, Nine Mile Ride, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Berks, RG11 3LL.

**About HP in the UK\***  
Size: Among the top 500 UK companies. Turnover: £168m.  
Current growth rate: 42% p.a. UK employees: 2,400.  
1982 capital expenditure: £38.8m.

\*AS QUOTED IN HEWLETT-PACKARD LIMITED'S 1982 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

Bringing solutions to the place you work.



**HEWLETT  
PACKARD**

CRICKET: ENGLAND FINALLY GET THERE IN MATCH AND SERIES WHILE ESSEX AND MIDDLESEX ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM HOME

# Hadlee superb as England make heavy weather of win

By John Wondcock Cricket Correspondent

TRENT BRIDGE: England beat New Zealand by 165 runs.

By the time England won the fourth Cornhill Test match against New Zealand only three hours of the last day were left. It looked, last Friday, as though it would not be hours which England had to spare, but days. Needing 511 to win New Zealand were bowled out for a commendable 345, their last five wickets adding 78 runs yesterday.

Starting at 167 for five they were kept going by Coney, who made 68, and by Hadlee, named afterwards as the Man of the Series, whose 92 not out was splendidly exhilarating. In the four Test matches Hadlee scored 306 runs at an average of 51 and broke the record for New Zealand in England by taking 21 wickets. There is not a side in the world which would not be strengthened by his robust presence. His hitting yesterday, off the front foot, was superb.

England have not now lost a home series since West Indies beat them in 1980. Their defeat before that, also by West Indies, was in 1976. They came back well to beat New Zealand after being

## Scorecard

ENGLAND: First Innings 420 (B. T. Botham 104, D. L. Gower 72; B. D. Cook not out); Second Innings 207 (A. E. Gooch 62, N. G. G. Cook 22; D. L. Gower 10, D. J. Phillip 7; N. J. Foster 10; G. D. Gooch 24; G. P. Northcote 2; T. A. Cowans 26; M. D. Cowes 2; Taylor & Cowans 0; J. V. Taylor & Taylor & Cowans 65; J. G. Gooch & Gooch & Cowans 65; W. K. Lewis 2; Lewis & Cowans 7; R. J. Hadlee not out; D. L. Cook 22; G. D. Gooch 11; G. B. Bracewell & Taylor & Cowans 22; Extras (w. 2, n. 14) 345
ALL OUT WICKETS: 1-8, 2-27, 3-71, 4-158, 5-161, 6-180, 7-204, 8-224, 9-230, 10-245, 11-254, 12-264, 13-274, 14-284, 15-294, 16-304, 17-314, 18-324, 19-334, 20-344, 21-354, 22-364, 23-374, 24-384, 25-394, 26-404, 27-414, 28-424, 29-434, 30-444, 31-454, 32-464, 33-474, 34-484, 35-494, 36-504, 37-514, 38-524, 39-534, 40-544, 41-554, 42-564, 43-574, 44-584, 45-594, 46-604, 47-614, 48-624, 49-634, 50-644, 51-654, 52-664, 53-674, 54-684, 55-694, 56-704, 57-714, 58-724, 59-734, 60-744, 61-754, 62-764, 63-774, 64-784, 65-794, 66-804, 67-814, 68-824, 69-834, 70-844, 71-854, 72-864, 73-874, 74-884, 75-894, 76-904, 77-914, 78-924, 79-934, 80-944, 81-954, 82-964, 83-974, 84-984, 85-994, 86-1004, 87-1014, 88-1024, 89-1034, 90-1044, 91-1054, 92-1064, 93-1074, 94-1084, 95-1094, 96-1104, 97-1114, 98-1124, 99-1134, 100-1144, 101-1154, 102-1164, 103-1174, 104-1184, 105-1194, 106-1204, 107-1214, 108-1224, 109-1234, 110-1244, 111-1254, 112-1264, 113-1274, 114-1284, 115-1294, 116-1304, 117-1314, 118-1324, 119-1334, 120-1344, 121-1354, 122-1364, 123-1374, 124-1384, 125-1394, 126-1404, 127-1414, 128-1424, 129-1434, 130-1444, 131-1454, 132-1464, 133-1474, 134-1484, 135-1494, 136-1504, 137-1514, 138-1524, 139-1534, 140-1544, 141-1554, 142-1564, 143-1574, 144-1584, 145-1594, 146-1604, 147-1614, 148-1624, 149-1634, 150-1644, 151-1654, 152-1664, 153-1674, 154-1684, 155-1694, 156-1704, 157-1714, 158-1724, 159-1734, 160-1744, 161-1754, 162-1764, 163-1774, 164-1784, 165-1794, 166-1804, 167-1814, 168-1824, 169-1834, 170-1844, 171-1854, 172-1864, 173-1874, 174-1884, 175-1894, 176-1904, 177-1914, 178-1924, 179-1934, 180-1944, 181-1954, 182-1964, 183-1974, 184-1984, 185-1994, 186-2004, 187-2014, 188-2024, 189-2034, 190-2044, 191-2054, 192-2064, 193-2074, 194-2084, 195-2094, 196-2104, 197-2114, 198-2124, 199-2134, 200-2144, 201-2154, 202-2164, 203-2174, 204-2184, 205-2194, 206-2204, 207-2214, 208-2224, 209-2234, 210-2244, 211-2254, 212-2264, 213-2274, 214-2284, 215-2294, 216-2304, 217-2314, 218-2324, 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619-6334, 620-6344, 621-6354, 622-6364, 623-6374, 624-6384, 625-6394, 626-6404, 627-6414, 628-6424, 629-6434, 630-6444, 631-6454, 632-6464, 633-6474, 634-6484, 635-6494, 636-6504, 637-6514, 638-6524, 639-6534, 640-6544, 641-6554, 642-6564, 643-6574, 644-6584, 645-6594, 646-6604, 647-6614, 648-6624, 649-6634, 650-6644, 651-6654, 652-6664, 653-6674, 654-6684, 655-6694, 656-6704, 657-6714, 658-6724, 659-67

ATHLETICS: CHASE FOR NEW WORLD TIMES COMES UNSTUCK

## Superb win, but Cram misses Ovett record



Puffing fillies: Kathy Cook has plenty of breath left to win 100 metres.

By Pat Butcher

The race for world records came unstuck yesterday in the Nike Classic at Crystal Palace, but Steve Cram had another superlative solo win, this time in the two miles. And Steve Ovett lost an all-comers' record to Eamonn Coghlan, following the previous day's loss of his 1500 metres world record to Sydney Marce.

It was Ovett's best time of 8 minutes 13.51 seconds that Cram was aiming for, and he was pased through the first mile 4:07.88 by fellow Geordie, Geoff Turnball. At that stage, Cram was inside Ovett's comparable time, but slower than that of the previous record-holder Brendan Foster, another famous Geordie.

In his race ten years ago, Foster was on his own after a lap-and-a-half, and Cram was in the same position throughout the second mile yesterday. Eamonn Martin had hoped to stay with the pace to help when Turnball dropped out, but he was still in the pack almost 80 metres behind Cram at that point.

Cram maintained the pace until the sixth lap, but the seventh one in almost 64 seconds left him needing a 58.12 seconds last lap to break Ovett's best time, and he just failed by 1.42 seconds in clocking 8 minutes 14.93 seconds.

In deference to Cram, Ovett's world best from five years ago was set with Henry Rono on his heels, and Foster's 8:13.8 was set when there was not the exhaustive European circuit on which last week, Cram set the year's best 800 metres time, and just failed to break Ovett's then world 1500 metres record.

Ovett contented himself with a leg for the England C team in the 4 x 400 metres relay yesterday, clocking 48.2 seconds. He will probably now regret joking earlier that he at least wanted to beat the new women's world record of Jarmila Kratochvílová. He failed by three tenths of a second. And

earlier he watched Coghlan just clip his UK all-comers' best time in the 3000 metres.

THE announcer prefaced Coghlan's race with "we're hoping to get the field confirmed before we get under way". Even allowing for Coghlan, the favourite's habit of crossing himself before and after a race this was going a bit too far. Coghlan went just far enough to win after Graham Williamson tried to outstrip him in the finishing straight, but the Irishman certainly did not go fast enough to get anywhere near John Walker's world record of 4 minutes 51.4 seconds, as he had hoped.

Once Pat Scammell had dropped out after three laps in 2 min 57.08 sec, the pace also dropped and Coghlan and with the world championship victory that he so wanted already in his keeping was content just to win. But in doing so in 4 min 57.66 sec, he knocked 16 hundredths of a second off Owen's all-comers' best.

The British 3000 metres steeplechase ranks are burgeoning nowadays. After a lengthy hiatus since the days of Brasher, Disney, Shirley, and later Herriot, Britain's three representatives in Helsinki, Colin Reitz, Graeme Fell and Roger Hackney, finished in the first six, with Reitz taking the bronze medal.

Following a new British record of 8:15.16 two weeks ago and that is a record which David Lewis, who missed out on Helsinki, is sure he can break. It was Haciney's 2,000 metres record of 5:23.6 that Lewis chased yesterday, but he was tripped up by the first three, flat races that he has done recently.

The speed to run a 3:55.96 sec, as he did in Oslo last week, will ultimately serve Lewis well, but he got carried away with a 2:00.7 first two laps, by which

time he was 50 metres ahead, but slowed drastically and had to settle for a final time of 5:28.04.

There was some good sprinting, with Kathy Cook setting another UK all-comers' record of 11.13 seconds in the invitation 100 metres for women, but a wind over the limit in both of his races denied Mike MacFarlane two legal winning times of 10.20 and 10.46 in the 100 and the 200 metres.

Peter Elliott changed his tactics to win the 800 metres. Elliott who was competing in "I think it's about my thirtieth top class race of the season. My friends are keeping count, because they are expecting me to drop dead in the track one of these days", chose to follow the pace instead of make it. He followed Paul Flores through a first lap in 55.62 seconds, then tracked Rob Harrison until the final bend, when Elliott sprinted home to win in 1:46.81.

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### Results from Crystal Palace yesterday

100 METRES: 1, M McFarlane (Eng) 10.20sec; 2, D Field (Eng) 10.25; 3, F Kies (Nor) 10.44; 4, A Kovacs (Hung) 10.52; 5, S Graham (Scot) 10.53; 6, England 10.56, 6, Norway (Nor) 10.61.

200 METRES: 1, M McFarlane (Eng) 20.47; 2, D Field (Eng) 20.62; 3, S. C Sharp (Scot) 20.74; 4, F Kies (Nor) 21.20; 5, M McCraig (Scot) 21.26; 6, Hungary 21.33.

400 METRES: 1, J Brown (Eng) 45.53; 2, K Alabau (Eng) 45.55; 3, S Storken (Nor) 45.76; 4, G Lewis (Eng) 45.82; 5, S White (Nor) 45.85; 6, S. P. Barnes (Eng) 45.93.

800 METRES: 1, P Elliott (Eng) 81.81sec; 2, R Hart (Eng) 82.00; 3, S. P. Barnes (Eng) 82.00; 4, G Lewis (Eng) 82.00; 5, S. P. Barnes (Eng) 82.00; 6, T. B. Barrett (Eng) 82.05.

1500 METRES: 1, E Coghlan (Eng) 3:55.96 (Irish record); 2, G Williamson (Eng) 3:55.98; 3, S. P. Barnes (Eng) 3:56.02; 4, P. Elliott (Eng) 3:56.07; 5, J. Brown (Nor) 3:56.10; 6, S. H. Harris (Shetland) 3:56.13; 7, G Lewis (Nor) 3:56.17; 8, D. Field (Eng) 3:56.20; 9, S. White (Nor) 3:56.21; 10, S. P. Barnes (Eng) 3:56.24.

3000 METRES STEEPELCHASE: 1, D Lewis (Eng) 8:15.16; 2, P. Elliott (Eng) 8:15.16; 3, G Lewis (Eng) 8:15.16; 4, S. P. Barnes (Eng) 8:15.77; 5, P. Barrett (Eng) 8:15.85 (guest); 6, J. Lennard (Nor) 8:40.63.

### Maree criticizes S African boycott

Colegio (AP) - Sydney Maree criticized the impact on black athletes of the international sports boycott against South Africa after setting a world record in the 1,500 metres here on Sunday. Maree, aged 26, ran 3:37.34, breaking the Colegio invitation record to break South Africa's three-year-old record by twelve hundredths of a second.

After the race, Maree said: "Many countries of the world agreed that South Africa should be boycotted in sports and business. Trade continues as before using

third countries. Only the athletes have to suffer. Frankly, I find it perverse that a black had to suffer from this."

Maree said that he now wants to help other black South Africans with their performance in international sport without having to leave their homeland. He said he left because his wife is a US citizen.

Pierre Quinon, of France, cleared 5.82 metres to set a world record in the pole vault at the same meeting, breaking a two-year-old record set by Vladimir Polyakov, of the Soviet Union (5.81m).

After going to the United States, Maree was barred from international competitions until 1981, when he received a US resident's

permit. "I went as much about that as I did about conditions in my homeland," he said.

Maree now lives in Philadelphia with his American wife and their young daughter. He will qualify for US citizenship in December under a speeded-up naturalization procedure because his wife is a US citizen.

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Maree now lives in Philadelphia with his

FOOTBALL: UNITED LOSE 16-MONTH UNBEATEN HOME RECORD

# Harmony and a duet drowned out by Forest's rousing finale

By Tom German

Manchester United 1  
Nottingham Forest 2

It was a remarkable turnaround which toppled Manchester United so early in the season: To United, it was all the more unexpected and wounding since they were unbeaten at Old Trafford throughout last season and had denied Nottingham Forest even a goal in their last six meetings.

Yet all had seemed so predictable as Manchester were overwhelmed on top in the opening half, a team apparently in harmony in every department even before a twelfth minute goal heightened their assurance. They are abundantly supplied with men who make prudent use of the ball when the mood takes them. Wilkins, Mulren and Robson certainly did that, relentlessly stretching Forest across the full width of the pitch for the first 45 minutes.

A couple of particularly swift and piercing moves in the quarter of an hour before half-time underscored their control. Mulren provided the first with a quick break along the left, a move taken up by Stapleton and Robson, the latter of whom a firm header by Whiteside which passed a shade too high. He was just as close with a shot shortly afterwards when, again, Stapleton provided the pass.

The other notable move came in the form of a duet between Robson and Wilkins. United's captain headed coolly and deliberately to his team-colleague who met the ball on the volley and was perhaps unfortunate that Van Breukelen was almost upon him and reacted so quickly.

Though Davenport provided occasionally, there was little initiative from Forest's front line; indeed they were given scant scope for it. One threat, in the first half, was as much as they could muster, but Bailey's fingers deflected Davenport's shot as it went low to his right.

So United went in at half-time a goal up, headed by Moran as he threaded a way through the goalmouth congestion to meet Mulren's high, curling corner. They



Van Breukelen, of Forest, palms out McQueen's header: Moran (under ball) scores.

were never to have the same freedom again.

Forest tightened up on them from the outset of the second half, began to develop an attacking understanding of their own as Walsh, Hodges and Davenport got among United's defenders and struck back seven minutes after the hour.

It wasn't long, though, before it was Bailey's turn to reach. But Anderson, scampering up, saw a gap and channelled the ball through.

This was Forest's first goal against United in six matches and

another almost followed immediately. Walsh crossed the ball, left to right, Hodges met it with his head and the ball struck the post and bounded obligingly into the goalkeeper's hands. Such was the way the match had swayed.

In a final repose, Graham cut inside for a shot which called on Van Breukelen's full reach, but much of the steam, and certainly the rhythm had gone out of United, just as it appeared to do in the later stages of their match on Saturday.

With five minutes left, they paid a

heavy price for failing to make more of their control of the first half. Davenport got away from McQueen and shot beneath Boddin to inflict on United their first defeat at Old Trafford since Liverpool overcame them in April, 1982.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duzbury (sub, I. Macari), A. Ashton, R Wilkins, K Moran, G McQueen, B Robson, A. Mulren, F Davenport, N Whiteside, N. Whiteside.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H Van Breukelen; V Anderson, K Swan, C Todd, P Hart, B. Hodges, C. Davenport, R. Anderson, K. Wilkins, G. Birnes, S. Hodges, P. Davenport.

Referee: R Bridge (Derbyshire).

Wolverhampton 1  
Arsenal 2

Arsenal's £750,000 investment in Charlie Nicholas, from Celtic, produced the first of what will inevitably be recurring dividends at Molineux yesterday afternoon.

Two goals by the talented and exciting Scot, a first half equaliser and a late winner from the penalty spot, confirmed that Highbury now possesses a rare player in its ranks.

As in Saturday's win over Luton, Nicholas gave a performance of soccer skill in its widest sense, not only moulding with colleagues, but this time providing the essential finish, too.

His contribution enlivened a match of many errors and one in which all but half on there was a good deal of conservation of energy in the winter conditions.

Wolves, whose first division credentials have been sorely questioned, appear, nevertheless, to have found one useful knack that of scoring early goals. On Saturday Liverpool had been stopped in their tracks by a penalty in the first minute of the new season. Arsenal suffered a somewhat similar early

setback in the shape of a fifth minute goal by Clarke, who had not played in the previous game.

This time the break came from a throw-in on the right wing which a rather sluggish Arsenal defence failed to clear. Clarke, who is still in dispute with the club and seeking a move, found the ball looping towards him near the edge of the box. With his first meaningful kick of the season he beat Jennings with a left footed volley off the underside of the ball.

Burridge protested at the penalty award, but was booked for his pains before Nicholas got off the ball, well clear of the line, to drive the ball into the net, ironically he was on trial at Molineux seven years ago but returned home after being attacked in a street incident.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: J. Burridge, J. Hinchliffe, G. Palmer, G. Smith, J. Fender, A. Dodd, P. Daniel, W. Clarke, M. Evans, A. Gray (sub A. Turner), J. Wilcock.

Referee: D Spencer (Woolton Bassett).

Arsenal's reaction was the one coming into them inexorably by Don Howe. In their despatched and calculating way they exercised control and composure rather than urgency.

Predicably, since Wolves were limited in their efforts to reinforce their surprise lead, Arsenal took over. And as they did so, the lightning fell on Nicholas, a situation he clearly relished.

Evidence of the player's ability to confuse defenders came when he changed direction to leave the entire Wolves defence moving the wrong way. Left with the clear path to goal that he sought, he forced a hurried diving save from Burridge with a left-footed shot. It was a prelude to Nicholas scoring the equalizer that of the ball off the underside of the ball.

Both Bob Elwell, who was dismissed as manager to Blyth Spartans last season, has been appointed assistant to Jim Pearson at another Northern League club, North Shields.

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RACING: LEADING PROFESSIONALS SPEAK OUT ABOUT THE SPATE OF SUSPENSIONS FOR JOCKEYS/RUNNERS AND RIDERS FOR FIVE MEETINGS

# Why stewards should be flexible on riding offences

By Michael Seely

The fact that Greville Starkey is now facing a minimum sentence of 12 days in suspension for his reckless riding of Bluff House at Goodwood last Friday, has caused a lot of worry to those closely involved in the business. As with driving offences a totting up system is operated during the current season. The Goodwood stewards therefore have no option but to send Starkey forward to the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club for sentence in view of his six-day ban for careless riding at Salisbury on May 8.

The trainers as well as the jockeys think that the present sentences are too severe. Dick Hern, Michael Stoute, Guy Harwood and Fulke Johnson Houghton have all expressed their concern. Harwood comments: "They seem to be hoing with their own power. It is not easy for the authorities, however. Safety considerations must be paramount. But when safety is not concerned there ought to be more room for flexibility."

Joe Mercer and Edward Hide are two of the most respected jockeys in the game. Mercer has nine classic victories to his credit and has ridden many winners than any man except Lester Piggott. Hide has had five classic successes and is in that position to this pair as regards numbers of winners ridden. "The totting up system is wrong," Mercer says. "Each case should be treated on its individual merits." Hide is of the same opinion.

Pat Eddery's enterprising victory on Tolomeo in the Budweiser Million on Sunday hammered home once again the lesson that we possess the best jockeys in the world. Their initiative, tactical sense and courage are a byword. "We don't want our individuality killed off," Mercer says.

Both the United States and France, the other two leading racing powers, operate similar systems to ours and impose severe penalties. However, the gap between the racing in those countries and in England is wide. In the States for example races are run more or less flat out from start to finish. Horses are taught to come out of the stalls running at full gallop. Sunday's spectacular in Chicago was not a typical example of their methods.

This of course means that the fields become spread out at an earlier stage and that the jockeys are therefore less likely to encounter traffic problems. There are also fewer runners per race. In England, horses are taught to relax and reserve their energies for a final effort. This also applies in France, but the fields tend to be



Edward Hide: "Jockeys are faced with an eternal dilemma of whether to go for the gap and risk a possible suspension or just to sit tamely and make no effort to win."

smaller and the courses are more uniform.

The individual nature of the courses in Britain cannot be assessed so highly. Tracks like Goodwood, Epsom and Brighton are full of undulations and turns, with steep hills. By the very nature of the courses, they are difficult courses around which to manoeuvre over half a ton of horse flesh galloping at speeds of over 30 mph. In the States and France, on the other hand, the courses are flat and more even, presenting fewer problems.

Now let us look at the affair of Starkey and Bluff House. This is a two-year-old which needs covering up and holding for a late run, as he had been in his previous Goodwood victory. Unfortunately on this occasion there was no room for Starkey to deliver his challenge at the crucial stage. So he took a deliberate chance and forced his way through, causing interference to Passing Stone.

Starkey was wrong and deserved to lose the race. But the question must be asked whether a minimum sentence of 12 days' suspension is fair. Starkey had a duty both to himself and to Harwood and the owners to do all he could to win.

## Newton Abbot

2.15 ELSINGTON HURDLE (3-y-o: novices: 55/8s: 2m 150yds) (4 runners)

1 120 Gold Baby 2-3 J Parsons

2 120 Brown Shadow 10-12 P Lynch

3 420 2 Triplets 10-10 V Matthews

4 7-4 Brown Shadow 2-2 Triplets 3 Gold Baby

5 55/8s Double Step 3 New Lyric 5 Dan Dore, 7 All Bright

6 10-11 W Whistler 7-11 M O'Hehir

7 10-12 Dan Dore 8-10 K Moore

8 200s 2 Triplets 2-2 Gold Baby

9 200s 2 Triplets 2-2 Gold Baby

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